

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
July 14 (10-17). Tomorrow variable.
July 15 (14-21). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 21-24.
July 16 (14-21). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 21-24.
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| Austria | 10 S. | Lebanon | 21.50 |
| Belgium | 10 S. | Luxembourg | 15 L.F. |
| Canada | 10 S. | Morocco | 2.00 |
| France | 10 S. | Netherlands | 1.50 |
| Germany | 10 S. | Nigeria | 45 K. |
| Greece | 10 S. | Norway | 2.75 N.E. |
| Great Britain | 10 S. | Portugal | 10 S. |
| India | 10 S. | Spain | 10 S. |
| Iran | 10 S. | Sweden | 2.25 N.E. |
| Italy | 10 S. | Switzerland | 1.50 S.P. |
| Japan | 10 S. | Turkey | 1.50 |
| South Korea | 10 S. | U.S. Military (200) | 50.50 |
| U.S. Military (200) | 50.50 | Yugoslavia | 7.50 D. |

28,482

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1974

Established 1887

Guerrilla Craft Sunk By Israelis

Buildups Claimed On Truce Lines

From Wire Dispatches
TEL AVIV, Aug. 11.—The military command said yesterday that a rubber dinghy carrying guerrillas toward northern Israel on an apparent raiding mission.
The command said the dinghy plied and sank during an offshore exchange of fire with a patrol boat in the area near the Lebanese frontier.
No guerrilla bodies were recovered, but military sources said a rubber dinghy, powered by an outboard motor, could accommodate up to four men.
The national radio said flares could be seen on the Lebanese shore during the exchange of fire and that the guerrillas were apparently coordinating their mission with a group on shore.
Nahariya in June
It was the first seaborne assault by guerrillas reported by the command since June 24, when three guerrillas landed at Nahariya and killed four persons before they were slain by Israeli soldiers.
Meanwhile, the Egyptian Army's western bank of the Suez Canal was placed on alert yesterday, the independent newspaper Al Nahar said in a dispatch on Cairo.
The newspaper said leaves were needed and Egyptian reservists fled up.
A Beirut newspaper, Al Moharrir, which has close links with Palestinian guerrillas, reported widespread anxiety among Syrian Army officers over a possible resumption of fighting with Israel.
Several Beirut newspapers alleged Israel had seized a group of armor along its borders with Syria and Syria to launch an attack.
The newspapers quoted Arab leaders arriving from the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights as reporting a Israeli buildup in the Sinai, Damascus, the Syrian government newspaper Al Thawra argued that Israel was "actively preparing for a new war."
A call-up of reserves, provocative maneuvers along the Suez Canal, and renewed air and land attacks on south Lebanon—all part of Israel's war preparations, the newspapers said.
Today in Jerusalem, Israel announced that it would carry out nationwide practice call-up of its reserve soldiers to test its readiness in case of a new war.
24 Hours
Defense Minister Shimon Peres said the call-up would be for 24 hours and would be the biggest such exercise in at least a decade. The date will not be announced in advance.
The call-up is part of a huge effort to prepare the army following claims by Israeli leaders that Arabs are preparing for a new war.
An interview on the Armed Forces radio, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday that Syria is seeking to create a unified front through "integration of the Jordanian military power into a single framework."
The picture that emerges shows a military force has been built up in strength and could actually surpass that of Egypt, Rabin said.



CHAIRING THE MEETING—President Ford sits with part of his cabinet at its first meeting. From left, Secretary of the Interior Morton, Secretary of State Kissinger, Mr. Ford and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger.

President Rules Out Pardon for Nixon

By Linda Matthews
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The new White House press secretary has announced that President Ford will not grant a pardon to former President Richard Nixon, thus leaving it up to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski to decide whether to press criminal charges.
And Mr. Jaworski has postponed that decision indefinitely, although he continues to pursue investigations that could lead to Mr. Nixon's indictment.
Quoted repeatedly about the new chief executive's views on a presidential pardon for Mr. Nixon, press secretary J.P. terHorst, at first referred reporters to a statement made by Mr. Ford last fall during Senate confirmation hearings on his nomination as Vice President.
"I do not think the public would stand for it," Mr. Ford said then of a presidential pardon for his predecessor.
Flatly Opposed
Later, when a newspaper sought to clarify the matter, Mr. terHorst indicated that Mr. Ford flatly opposed any attempt to shield the former President from criminal prosecution.
"He [Ford] is not in favor of immunity," a spokesman asked. "I can assure you of that," Mr. terHorst replied and then repeated, "I can assure you of that."
Mr. Jaworski's staff has said that he would delay a decision on whether to prosecute Mr. Nixon until he can study both the legal problems and the policy ramifications of moving against a former president.
Eventually a decision will have to be made, John Barker, a spokesman for Mr. Jaworski, said yesterday. "But we're going to wait a while. These are not easy matters and they should not be settled quickly, in the very wake of a presidential resignation."
President Ford's stand on pardons for his predecessor was first reported last year before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., asked, "If a president resigns his office before his term expires, would his successor have the right to prevent or to terminate any investigation or criminal prosecution against the former president?"
Mr. Ford replied, "I do not think the public would stand for it. Whether he has the technical authority or not, I cannot give you a categorical answer. The attorney general, in my opinion, with the help and support of the American people, would be the controlling factor."
In answer to another question from Sen. Cannon, Mr. Ford elaborated: "As I understand the Constitution, a president has to be impeached and convicted before he can be prosecuted. But once he has been impeached and convicted by the Congress, then he is not immune under any circumstances to criminal prosecution."
4 Probes
It is believed that the former president figures prominently in at least four separate investigations being conducted by the special prosecutor's office. He could be indicted in connection with one or all of them.
Federal grand juries here and Mr. Jaworski's staff are studying Mr. Nixon's possible involvement in the following:
• Tax fraud, growing out of the preparation of Mr. Nixon's 1969-70 income tax returns. Mr. Nixon may be directly implicated because his tax lawyers, Frank Denno and Herbert Kalmbach, have told investigators he went over the returns line by line before signing them.
• Misusing campaign funds, in connection with the allegations that Mr. Nixon's close friend Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, solicited and received secret contributions that were actually used to furnish the former President's homes.
• Trading ambassadorships and other federal appointments for sizable campaign contributions. This effort was allegedly led by former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, the President's chief fund-raiser, but Mr. Nixon is charged with approving it.
• The Watergate cover-up, in which the former President has already been named as an unwitting co-conspirator by a grand jury that determined there was probable cause to believe he participated in the conspiracy.
In addition to possible prosecution, Mr. Nixon may now have to answer a barrage of subpoenas seeking further tapes and documentary evidence from his files, as well as his personal testimony. The subpoenas could come from defendants in forthcoming criminal trials and from Mr. Jaworski.
The former President may be able to duck some of those subpoenas by invoking executive privilege. Constitutional experts interviewed by the Los Angeles Times last week agreed that a claim of executive privilege, if it were valid while Mr. Nixon was President, would be upheld.
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Meets Cabinet, Party Chiefs

Ford Speeds Forming Of His Administration

By Morton Mintz and Stuart Auerbach
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP).—President Ford moved quickly during the weekend to set the pace for his own administration. Yesterday, besides announcing his plan for selecting a vice-president, he told top government officials to emulate his openness with the press and embraced a policy of face-to-face dealings with each cabinet member.
Today, after attending services at an Episcopal church in Alexandria, Va., the President met with various congressional Republicans, among others. The legislators, who saw Mr. Ford in a series of half-hour conversations, included Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Senate Minority Whip Robert Griffin of Michigan, House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona and House Minority Whip Leslie Arends of Illinois. He met also with the Republican national chairman, George Bush, a former House member from Texas.
Mr. Ford also met for 30 minutes each with former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, an old friend from their House service, and Bryce Harlow, who resigned earlier this year as a Nixon adviser.
The meetings were believed to focus largely on the choosing of a vice-president.
Kissinger Pledge
Mr. Ford met earlier today with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who yesterday pledged the new President, on behalf of the Cabinet, "our unflinching support and total loyalty to you."
Mr. Ford and aides were also polishing the second draft of the address he will deliver to Congress and the people tomorrow night. A spokesman said the President will appeal for unity in the nation, emphasizing the government's stability, promise of cooperation with Congress and ask for the same cooperation from the lawmakers.
Mr. Ford met yesterday with the cabinet and key aides and then with the National Security Council less than 24 hours after taking the oath of office as the 38th President.
Commenting from his suburban home in Alexandria, he went first to his old vice-presidential suite in the Executive Office Building. Then he walked over to the White House for meetings that started at 10 a.m. and continued into the afternoon.
At a news briefing yesterday, Press Secretary J.P. terHorst said the President "likes" press conferences and soon will start to hold many of them. President

Ford Consults Leaders On New Vice-President

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Ford intensified his search for a vice-president today, calling in a procession of Republican congressional and party leaders to get reactions to a list of possible nominees.
The list, which included a stable of party stalwarts, was reportedly expanded to include both Democrats and women.
Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and House Minority Whip Leslie Arends of Illinois, both of whom met with the President, said the names of women and Democrats came up in their discussions. Neither would identify the possible nominees.
Sen. Scott, who earlier in the day mentioned presidential counselor Anne Armstrong as a potential female nominee, said the list included women both "in and out of Congress."
Rep. Barber Conable Jr., R-N.Y., emerged from his meeting with Mr. Ford telling reporters that the President had compiled a list of about 15 prospects. He said the list may not have been complete, but that it included most of those who have been mentioned frequently in the press. Among those on the list, he said, were former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., former Attorney General Elliot Richardson and former presidential adviser Melvin Laird.
Separate Meetings
In separate meetings in the Oval Office, the new President greeted a procession of GOP congressional and party leaders. Among the visitors today were Sen. Scott, Rep. Conable, Rep. Arends, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., the GOP Senate whip, Rep. Elford Cederberg, R-Mich., Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, presidential adviser Bryce Harlow and Republican party chairman George Bush.
Sen. Goldwater said that he would accept the nation's second highest office if it were offered but he said he was not seeking it. The Arizona Republican said he planned to reappear in 1976, said he intended to campaign for the Republican nomination in 1976.
Yesterday, Mr. Ford asked for vice-presidential suggestions from Republicans in Congress, in governors' offices and on his party's National Committee. He had asked that preferences be listed in one-two-three order, sealed in envelopes and delivered to the White House by Wednesday.
J.P. terHorst, the White House press secretary, who made the announcement, said that Mr. Ford would also consult the Democratic leaders in Congress, House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, as well as his personal staff and advisers before making his choice.
Mr. Ford offered no specifications for the job that he occupied for 8 months and 3 days before succeeding to the presidency yesterday. "I have not heard any qualifications specified with respect to geography, politics or ideological coloration," Mr. terHorst said.
Power of Decision
In outlining a consultation process that could involve as many as 300 or more ballots, Mr. terHorst emphasized that Mr. Ford retained the ultimate power of decision.
"I'm sure the President is not going to run a beauty contest," his spokesman said, "and do it on the basis of the most votes."
The balloting, however, is another gesture at the sort of openness that Mr. Ford has emphasized in his first days in office, and it also creates an interval for his own deliberation. Mr. Ford told congressional leaders Friday that he would send them a nomination within about 10 days.
Mr. terHorst said that Mr. Ford would use "essentially the same



Melvin Laird

procedure that former President Nixon did in choosing him to succeed former Vice-President Spiro Agnew."
Yet other Republicans have been recalling that Mr. Nixon, having solicited advice on the Agnew vacancy, nominated Mr. Ford before many suggestions.
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Countrywide Campaign Feared

U.S. Aides Report Signs of Hanoi Offensive

By Michael Getler
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP).—Senior defense and intelligence officials are pondering indications that a full-scale North Vietnamese attack in South Vietnam may be developing.
Sources say that, aside from heavy fighting already under way near the city of Danang, there are indications that North Vietnamese troops are being placed on increased alert for battle elsewhere in the South. Reports reaching Washington also tell of recent changes in command of some North Vietnamese units, raising speculation that a countrywide attack may be imminent.
Sources in several government agencies confirm that there is new evidence of heightened military activity by Hanoi's forces beyond the Danang area, although some officials describe the evidence as still "ambiguous" with respect to the imminence of a full-scale attack.
Since last year, any renewed American involvement or bombing in Vietnam would require congressional approval of a specific presidential request for action.
Sources say Hanoi's forces in the South are stronger now than at any previous time. Aside from new road networks, air fields, air defense missile sites and artillery installations, there are three North Vietnamese divisions in the northern part of Military Region 1, the northernmost part of South Vietnam.
Another division is stationed just across the border north of the Demilitarized Zone inside North Vietnam. There is another division in the southern area of Military Region 1, three divisions in South Vietnam's Central Highlands, three more west of Saigon and one in the Mekong Delta region.
Rockets Hit Bien Hoa
SAIGON, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—Communist forces fired rockets into the South Vietnamese Bien Hoa Air Base today for the second day in a row.
The Saigon command reported no casualties or damage in the daylight attacks on the base, less than 16 miles northeast of Saigon.
In the Central Highlands, more than 3,000 shells last night hit a government ranger camp which has been under pressure for more than a week. There were no government casualties, the command said.
In Cambodia, at least 50 persons were killed or wounded early today when Communist insurgents fired more than 100 rockets and shells at an isolated provincial capital, the high command reported.
The city Svay Rieng, about 70 miles southeast of Phnom Penh on the main highway to South Vietnam, has been cut off by road for more than two hours.

IN Says Greek Forces Begin To Leave Turkish Enclaves

By Juan de Onis
NICOSIA, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Greek National Guard contingents are withdrawing today from disputed Turkish Cypriot enclaves, beginning in the Limassol area, according to United Nations news.
Greek Cypriot sources in this city said that this was the first step toward strengthening a cease-fire agreement reached by the foreign ministers of Greece, Turkey and Britain, who are meeting in Geneva.
The Greek Cypriot authorities agreed to release tonight through the International Red Cross 16 Turkish prisoners, who are to be set free in the Turkish zone here.
The release of these prisoners, it was reported, included captured Turkish citizens, was the first step toward withdrawal from occupied enclaves and the island. The steps were ordered by the Greek government in Athens to relax tension on Cyprus and move toward compromise settlement.
Meanwhile, anger rose among



MAN IN THE CROWD—The exiled President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios (center), is kissed on the hand by a woman after he was cheered by a large Greek-Cypriot crowd on arrival at All Saints Greek Orthodox Church in London yesterday.

Lisbon Notifying UN It Backs Guinean Recognition, Entry

LISBON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Portugal took another step toward granting independence to the insurgent-proclaimed republic of Guinea-Bissau today by sending word to the United Nations that it wants the west African colony recognized as a republic and admitted to the world body.
Portugal's ambassador to the UN, Jose Veiga Simao, traveled to New York with a message for the Security Council "expressing the will of Portugal to formalize the act of legal recognition of the republic of Guinea-Bissau at its impending date."
The Security Council was expected to take up the matter tomorrow, the Foreign Ministry said. Mr. Veiga Simao said before departing that he expected recognition to be approved quickly. Guinea-Bissau is the rebel name for Portuguese Guinea.
Yesterday, Portugal outlined a formula to give independence to the west African colony of Angola in about two years. It promised a start on "self-determination" for Angola as soon as a cease-fire with Angola liberation movements can be effected.
Provisional Regime
Portugal said the liberation movements would be included in a provisional government to be charged with holding a constituent-assembly election within two years and later writing a constitution.
After that, the military-backed Portuguese regime said, Angolans can have "a government legitimately representative of the sovereign will of the people of Angola."
On July 27, President Antonio de Spinoza announced that Portugal's three African colonies were considered ready to determine their own futures and steps would be begun on decolonization. Since then, there has been no word on Portugal's plans for the east African territory of Mozambique.
On Aug. 4, Portugal made a pledge to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, during his visit here, that it was ready to support independence and UN recognition for Guinea-Bissau.
The wording of today's ministry statement made it clear that the African party for the Independence (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

GOP Settles Democrats' Break-In Suit

By Timothy S. Robinson
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP).—The Democratic party formally agreed Friday to end its Watergate break-in civil suits against two of former President Nixon's 1972 re-election committee for a cash settlement of \$750,000.
The agreement was announced in a hearing before U.S. District Judge Charles Richey. The attorneys had tentatively agreed on the settlement and the figure about six months ago, but the official agreement was delayed while the parties in the suit were consulted and legal points cleared up, the lawyers said.
Two Democratic organizations, the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic State Chairmen's Association, sued the Committee to Re-Elect the President and the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President for a total of \$16.4 million in damages growing out of the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate office complex.
The Terms
According to the terms of the settlement, the Democrats have agreed not to file future suits and to withdraw pending suits "relating to what is commonly known as the 'Watergate affair' or political espionage or political sabotage or any other political activities" ranging from conspiracy to libel.
The settlement said that the agreement does not "constitute an admission of liability or denial of liability" on the part of the re-election committee or about 60 Watergate figures listed in the agreement.
In return for the settlement, the Republicans agreed to drop countersuits against the Democrats charging libel.
The Democratic national chairman, Robert Strauss, has said that the major incentive for both sides in settling the suit was financial—the desire to cut legal costs that have surpassed \$250,000 for the Democrats alone.
Former Democratic chairman Lawrence O'Brien said that he would give his portion of the settlement—\$400,000—to the Democratic party with a request "that it be applied to a program designed to re-enlist the confidence of the American people in our two-party system." He urged the Republican National Committee to provide matching funds for the proposed effort.

\$750 Million in Commodities

Food Aid Sought by Egyptians Exceeds Total U.S. Program

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Egypt is seeking long-term loans of \$750 million worth of agricultural commodities from the United States under next year's Food for Peace program—more than has been appropriated for the whole program.

The request will force a high-level decision on whether the commodities available under the program should be given to the most needy or whether they will be used as a political reward for countries whose policies are seen as meriting particular approval.

While there has been no formal request, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, explained to Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz that his country's requirements for wheat, cotton, edible and inedible oils, fats and short-staple cotton would amount to \$750 million.

Although Egypt would like to receive some of the commodities in outright grants, it recognizes that loans are a stronger possibility. "We would appreciate what we get as grant aid," Mr. Ghorbal said, "and we would be grateful for what is available under long-term (low-interest) loans."

But the budget request for the 1975 fiscal year under Title I of the Food for Peace program—under which these long-term loans are provided—was for \$742 million.

The House of Representatives has approved and sent to the Senate an amendment that would limit a country to no more than 10 percent of the \$726 million it approved for the long-term loan program. The loans carry 3 percent interest, repayable over 30 years.

The amendment was designed

to prevent the provision of large amounts of aid to Vietnam through the Food for Peace program.

Egypt's request was seen as resulting from expectations expressed in a communiqué issued in Alexandria, Egypt, on June 14, during former President Richard Nixon's Mideast visit. In the communiqué, signed by Mr. Nixon and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the United States said that it was "prepared to give special priority attention to Egypt's needs for agricultural commodities."

A State Department official, asked about Egypt's proposed request, said only: "We're going to do our best . . . to pay particular attention to Egypt's needs . . . It has tremendous needs."

Included in Egypt's list of requirements was a tentative request for 1 million tons of wheat, out of the estimated 1.9 million tons to be distributed worldwide. Bangladesh, which had previously asked for 600,000 tons of food-grains, most on Wednesday asked for an additional 500,000 tons because of new floods in the country.

Egypt's requirements are said to grow out of its rapidly increasing population and its effort to devote energies to internal reconstruction. Egyptian officials say there is no famine in the country. Experts note that there is widespread famine elsewhere, and it is expected to worsen as drought, both in the United States and in other areas, affects food supplies.

Except for aid to South Vietnam, India in recent years has received the largest portion of commodity aid from the United States. In fiscal 1972, the year for which the latest figures are available, South Vietnam received \$179 million in commodities.

France Vows Aid

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—The French government agreed to lend Egypt 200 million francs (about \$42 million) during Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's official visit here last week, informed sources said here yesterday.

Egypt has also granted oil-exploration licenses in the Sinai and Red Sea to the state-owned ELF-ERAP company and the Cie. Française des Pétroles, of which the state is the majority shareholder, the sources said.



BRIEFING—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin talking to front-line tank crewmen on recent visit to Golan Heights during tour of the northern front defense line.

Draft Constitution Ends Selassie's Powers

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Copies of the draft constitution stripping Emperor Haile Selassie of virtually all his powers and establishing a parliamentary democracy for Ethiopia appeared here yesterday and Ethiopians stamped to buy them.

Kiosks, the state printing building and newspaper boys were surrounded by huge crowds, and the police were finally called in to maintain order. The price of the Amharic-language newspaper publishing the draft soared to 10 times its normal price and more.

For the first time in this country's history, Ethiopians are being called upon to involve themselves in the political process by offering suggestions for possible changes in the constitution. It appeared yesterday that they were taking up the challenge.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, the secretive group behind the military reform movement responsible for events leading up to the new constitution, issued a warning to one of the Emperor's closest aides to surrender immediately.

The aide, Blatta Admassu Retta, minister of state in charge of the imperial purse, has been hiding in the Emperor's Jubilee Palace since early last week and has already had all his property confiscated for refusing to surrender to the military.

The Armed Forces Coordinating Committee said yesterday in a statement read over the state radio that "we will do anything to capture this man by any means."

It warned Mr. Blatta that the palace was no place for political fugitives and that, if fighting broke out, he and his supporters would be solely responsible for the consequences.

Friday, the military announced that the Emperor's chief aide de camp, Lt. Gen. Assefa Demisie, who was also hiding in the palace, had been seized "forcibly" after resisting arrest.

The young dissident reform officers and Emperor Haile Selassie had come to the brink of a direct confrontation last week over the refusal of his two closest aides to surrender.

Practically all of the Emperor's aristocratic allies and personal friends have now been arrested on charges of corruption, abuse of power or obstruction to reform. Altogether, about 140 persons, including 20 former premiers, several dozen ministers and numerous judges, land owners and high government officials, have been detained by the

military since March. Seven others, most of them judges, still are being sought.

Until now, those who sought refuge in the palace were eventually turned over peacefully by the Emperor to the military. But this time, he has put his foot down and reportedly told the imperial bodyguard not to give up his two aides.

The draft constitution published yesterday all but delivers the coup de grace to the once all-powerful Ethiopian Emperor, who chose and dismissed ministers at will, ruled by decree and whose word was above any law. According to sources close to the committee that drafted it, the outline goes much further than Emperor Haile Selassie apparently envisaged in March when he ordered revisions in the present constitution to establish a constitutional monarchy for Ethiopia.

The Emperor would no longer appoint, or even nominate, the premier, who would be elected to a four-year term by a bicameral parliament and directly responsible to that body rather than to him.

Nor would he any longer appoint judges, ministers or high government officials. He would simply proclaim laws, treaties, amnesties, wars and states of emergency approved or demanded by the Council of Ministers.

A Supreme Court

The Emperor would also cease being the nation's highest one-man court of last resort, known as the Chilot, where he now dispenses justice according to his wisdom and personal disposition rather than the law. Instead, there would be a supreme court with a chief justice elected for life by parliament and an independent judiciary system.

The constitution maintains the Emperor as the symbol of Ethiopian unity and history. The crown would remain attached to the line of Emperor Haile Selassie and the legend that this dates back to Solomon and Sheba of biblical times would be preserved.

One major change in the system of monarchy is that the throne must go to the eldest child, man or woman, and that the Emperor can no longer choose his successor.

Equally radical is the provision that the Ethiopian Coptic Christian Church would now be separated from the state and presumably no longer supported by it. Presently, the church is a key pillar of the monarchy and the political system.

Public Mood in W. Germany Responds to Schmidt Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 11 (NTT).—The shift in West Germany's leadership less than three months ago has produced a notable change in the country's mood.

"The German public loves a strong authority figure," a high Foreign Ministry official said the other day in reference to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a leader with a reputation for pragmatism, who took over in May from Willy Brandt.

Last spring, public opinion polls were giving the Brandt-Schmidt party, the Social Democrats, the support of only 34 per cent of the voters.

Now, the Allensbach Institute polled 2,000 voters and found 41 per cent who would vote for the Social Democrats if there were an election. The trend seems to be back toward the 45.9 per cent victory that put the party in position to form a strong coalition with the Free Democrats in November, 1972.

Before Mr. Brandt resigned, disheartened, in the wake of the discovery of an East German spy in his office, his government had been telling voters to think about long-term, controversial social reforms for the good of society generations in the future.

Mr. Schmidt's message, he seemed to say, was that the affordable now, and, above all, be realistic.

Mr. Schmidt, who has not fundamentally altered the Brandt cabinet lineup, has apparently assuaged the national mood of anxiety and worry about inflation, possible unemployment and lack of direction from the top that was threatening to undermine the election victory of 1972 and was strengthening the opposition Christian Democrats.

Much of the new mood has resulted from a change of personal leadership style. Mr. Schmidt is regarded as more aggressive and impatient than his predecessor, who in his last year in office seemed to run the government more like a philosophical debating society.

"Schmidt runs the government like an officer," a subordinate in the Foreign Ministry says. "He wants clear decisions and no nonsense. And he is well informed. He asks penetrating questions that show he reads and understands thoroughly all the most important foreign policy problems."

In foreign policy, Mr. Schmidt's program was officially described in May as one of "continuity and consolidation." His predecessor's "Eastern policies" of opening relations with the Communist bloc appear to be in a static phase, although the Chancellor expects to go to Moscow in October.

But his interests and his long friendship with people like Secretary of State Henry Kissinger lead him to look toward the West.

A diplomat said of the Schmidt government: "The great problem Germany has had in emerging

from impotence on the world scene has been the difficulty of finding a leader who could exercise the country's real economic might without giving the impression of arrogance."

Mr. Schmidt does not worry too much about that, people close to him say, and, besides, he is now in the position of having another friend who understands him well, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the President of France.

The Schmidt government's priorities so far have been in domestic policy. Several reform projects of the Brandt platform have been dropped until at least 1976.

But to keep the left wing of the Social Democratic party satisfied, an already advanced project to increase the workers' voice in the management of big companies is to be pressed through the legislature this fall, according to government insiders.

But West Germany's main worry at the moment is the economy. To head off a possible recession, parliament recently approved a \$5.2-billion tax cut, nearly a billion dollars more than the government wanted.

Bomb in Ulster Brings Down Aqueduct on Main Rail Line

BELFAST, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Extremists blew up an aqueduct near the border this morning, blocking the main rail link between Dublin and Belfast for the third time in less than a week, the army said.

In Newcastle, a police roadblock intercepted a car loaded with explosives.

An army spokesman said a bomb dumped portions of an aqueduct on the Belfast-Dublin line about two miles from the border with the Irish Republic, forcing a temporary suspension of rail services.

In the last six days, extremists have caused two similar closures by hijacking trains and wiring them with bombs.

Girl Is Hostage

Police said the bomb-laden car was being driven to Newcastle, 30 miles south of Belfast, early today by a man whose girl friend was being held hostage by three gunmen.

When stopped at the roadblock, he told officers of the bomb inside his car and a bomb-disposal expert defused it. His girl friend was later released unharmed, police said.

The driver told police the gunmen stopped his car and, after loading it with 200 pounds of explosives, threatened to kill the girl unless he drove it to a hotel in Newcastle.

Murder by Protestants

In County Tyrone, police said they were still searching for clues in the assassination of a Catholic county councillor. The body of the official, Patrick Kelly, 33, was found floating in a lake yesterday.

British Police Seize \$3 Million in Drugs

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Police Friday seized \$3 million (\$7.2 million) worth of marijuana shipped from Pakistan to an Arab embassy in London, a police spokesman said.

He said that almost three tons of the narcotic were involved in the seizure at the Liverpool docks. The spokesman said that the marijuana, packed in cases of ornate ornaments loaded at Karachi, was addressed to the United Arab Emirates' embassy in London, but that no one claimed the shipment.

As Turks Set Up New Order

Kyrenia Opening Under New Management

By John Saar

KYRENIA, Cyprus, Aug. 11 (UPI).—It was scarcely a usual bank opening, but then Turkish commander Gen. Tuncar Suleiman is a man more accustomed to settling accounts than opening them. He muttered his prepared speech for the television cameras, stabbed clumsily through a red ribbon with a pair of scissors, and declared the Kyrenia branch of the Turkish Agricultural Bank open for business.

He was the only customer. This vacation center on the north coast of Cyprus has been a ghost town since July 20, when Gen. Suleiman's troops and tanks shattered the gate with a full-scale amphibious assault on one of the more popular bathing beaches.

Although it was an ill-managed spectacle, yesterday's bank opening was the first real effort by the Turkish military and civilian authorities to resuscitate Kyrenia. It turned out that the storefront bank had no safe, rubber stamps or any knowledge of exchange rates. The general formally plunked down some Turkish liras to open a unit account and stalked off.

A Turkish civilian official announced that the bank's new premises had been about to open as a travel bureau before the invasion. The Turkish bank, he said,

was leasing the store and the five-story building it belongs to under a new arrangement with the owner, George Phylaktis.

Mr. Phylaktis—like most of the other Greeks who comprise the overwhelming majority of Kyrenia's 7,000 inhabitants—was not available to discuss the negotiations.

Turkish District Officer Ahmed Sami said that Greek Cypriots would be free to return to their homes, farms and businesses "soon." Four hundred were living in a Kyrenia hotel, 250 more were still in their homes and 700 or so were refugees in the nearby mountain village of Bellapais, he explained.

Whatever promises Mr. Sami makes as the chief civil servant for the Kyrenia region, the ubiquitous presence of the armed Turkish soldiers is a more intimidating reality. Although Mr. Sami claims to take orders from no one but Cypriot Vice-President Rauf Denktash, it appears a questionable assertion. Escorting a group of journalists through Kyrenia and the neighboring village today, Mr. Sami was frequently held at army roadblocks to await military clearance.

Generally, the Turks are praised for acting with well-disciplined restraint toward the Greek Cypriot population—they have, however, been careless caretakers in Kyrenia. Many of the stores have been looted, and sanitation damage is a commonplace.

Two Impressions

Mr. Sami's guided tour left two strong impressions—first, of the striking natural beauty of Kyrenia and its satellite villages, which have enticed 4,000 foreigners to settle there—and, second, of the intensity of the fighting which drove them and perhaps 13,000 other Greek and Turkish Cypriots from their homes.

Turkey's red flag with the silver crescent flies over the sandstone customs house and Kyrenia plainly under new management. The Turks will inherit very little goodwill from the Greeks who used to control it, through seven-man councils, but they too care to protect their new acquisition during the fighting. The town and horseshoe harbor are basically undamaged except for a few shell holes.

While long-term Turkish plans for Kyrenia are unclear, a demarcation to get the town functioning again is obvious. The shops are due to open tomorrow with the Greek and Turkish proprietors to receive special permission for restocking runs. Nicosia, More banks will open to compete with the Turkish Agricultural Bank next week. Electricity and water services are 9 per cent restored with work in the outlying areas going urgent ahead according to Mr. Sami.

Increased Ties

Turkish currency is now generally used in Kyrenia and plan under consideration will increase the ties with Turkey. Telephone postal and telegraph services to Turkey are to be improved, and a plan to relay Turkey's state-run television service to northern Cyprus is in the works.

"Kyrenia," Mr. Sami said in an interview, "will again enjoy its good old days." To that end, a 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Mr. Sami will preside over a newly constituted town council of two Turkish and two Greek councillors in which he will have the deciding vote.

The fate of Kyrenia's Greek Cypriot citizens is unclear at this time, but Mr. Sami said his intention is to help them. "We want them to come back. We are doing our best to establish trust between the two sections of the community and we hope this will be achieved in a matter of weeks."

Conference spokesmen said nothing was decided about meeting again tomorrow but that this would be discussed during dinner. "But the ministers are remaining in Geneva tomorrow," an official said.

Progress Reported

Mr. Callaghan told newsmen that "there has been a bit of progress. Some prisoners have already been released and some Turkish villages evacuated by the Greeks and taken over by United Nations forces. This is obviously a step in the right direction."

In yesterday's sessions, Turkey ended a seven-hour walkout and allowed the stalled talks to get under way after Britain served notice that it was keeping troop reinforcements and 12 Phantom jets on the island in case of a fresh outbreak of fighting.

Conference delegates said Mr. Callaghan "let it be known" that Britain is keeping the troops in the island instead of pulling them out next week as had been planned earlier.

The issue of prisoners and the question of the Turkish enclaves had been holding up Cyprus peace talks between Mr. Mavros, Mr. Gunes and British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

Mr. Callaghan headed off Greek and Turkish walkout threats as the negotiations on new constitutional arrangements for the island.

He organized talks throughout the day, between the Greek Cypriot acting President of Cyprus, Glafkos Clerides, and the

British Ministry of Defense announced that 600 troops were being flown here tomorrow to reinforce the garrisons at Akrotiri and Dhekelia bases.

The British abruptly canceled orders yesterday for the return to Britain of 12 Phantom jets and 600 Marine commandos who came here during the height of the Turkish attack.

These British forces may be used to help the United Nations establish cease-fire buffer zones if the Geneva meeting of the foreign ministers of Greece, Turkey and Britain can reach agreement on where the cease-fire lines should be.

The powerful Turkish force, now believed to number more than 30,000 men and 300 tanks, is firmly entrenched in its occupied sector.

The economic situation on the Greek side on this fairly prosperous island is deteriorating rapidly. The Greek Cypriots are cut off from normal air and maritime transport to the rest of the world by the closing of Nicosia International Airport, which is under Turkish guns, and the port of Famagusta, the largest in Cyprus.

At no point did the two speakers suggest that Mr. Nixon himself had done anything to contribute to his removal from office. Although there were frequent references to the so-called Watergate affair, the meaning of the word "Watergate" remained unexplained to the Soviet public.

No reports here have mentioned the burglary at Democratic party headquarters, the subsequent cover-up, Mr. Nixon's income tax difficulties or anything about the President's conduct.

Brezhnev Praised

At the same time, the television program spoke of the effective work done toward world peace by Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Communist party, evidently defending him from possible charges that he was wrong to involve himself with President Nixon.

"I would like to emphasize,"



A ROYAL LOOK—Queen Elizabeth peers through the search periscope of the 7,500-ton British Polaris submarine HMS Resolution during a dummy-missile-firing demonstration. She visited the Clyde submarine base at Faslane, Scotland, last week.

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News Analysis

Europe Favors Low-Key U.S. Foreign Policy

By Don Cook

AUG. 11.—President Nixon taken over at the White House at a time when a new key American foreign policy was being formulated. It was more than a diplomatic initiative and a spectacular one. If the President decides to concentrate on problems, this will also set foreign policy for the future. Above all, the government will be most in the next few months be effective functioning of a government, and Mr. Nixon show this by staying in place. In foreign affairs, there are no issues or projects

which require any urgent attention. At the same time, there are three areas in which the President can move fairly soon to show his hand in foreign policy. He can use his considerable influence with Congress and the military to get a foreign trade act on the statute books. Then the long-prepared and long-overdue round of world trade negotiations can get under way. U.S. Allies

Second, he can use his congressional influence to cool down the recurring demands for big cuts in American forces stationed in Europe and reassure America's North Atlantic Treaty allies that come what may in inflation, balance-of-payments problems or political difficulties, the U.S. commitment to the defense of Europe will continue unimpaired. Finally, Mr. Ford will shortly have formal letters of resignation from every American ambassador. This is a fixed procedure because ambassadors are the personal representatives of Presidents. A President is then free to keep or to drop any ambassador. Mr. Ford thus has an opportunity to drop a host of Nixon campaign contributors from diplomatic payrolls and do something about the standards of American ambassadors. In Western Europe, there are only two career diplomats in top ambassadorial posts—Ambassador Joseph Greenwalt, who represents the United States at the European Common Market in Brussels, and Ambassador Martin J. Hillenbrand in Bonn. Other ambassadors in Western Europe are political appointees of President Nixon. Most of their hefty campaign contributions to Mr. Nixon are part of the public record.

Foreign Service

Nothing would be more welcome as far as most governments in Europe are concerned than an improvement in the caliber of American ambassadors and an improvement in the professionalism of the American career Foreign Service.

Finally, the Europeans will not be overly disturbed if President Ford takes a somewhat more relaxed view of the diplomatic problems of détente. Everybody is in favor of détente, but the period of Mr. Nixon's administration produced a widening difference between the United States and Europe about the speed and enthusiasm with which détente must be pursued. In substance, the Europeans have found Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger overly anxious for results and "progress" while the tendency on this side of the Atlantic has been to treat détente as a long, slow and constant process.

Nobody wants or expects East-West relations to go into a dramatic reversal, but at the same time there has been a strong feeling in Europe that Western concessions in the interests of détente have been fairly substantial up to now and a period of slower diplomacy and less haste and urgency is now desirable. If President Ford winds up taking this view, he will certainly find support in Europe. There is no need for him to rush to Moscow any more than there is any need for him to rush to London, Paris or Bonn to get acquainted. © Los Angeles Times.

Raul Castro Says Cuba Might Talk To U.S. on Ties

LIMA, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro said Friday that Cuba is willing to open talks on re-establishing diplomatic relations with the United States when the "unjust economic blockade" against the Communist island country is lifted.

Mr. Castro, whose brother Fidel is Cuba's premier, arrived in Peru two weeks ago for an official visit. He returned to Lima Friday for a tour of Peru's Amazon Valley, where oil exploration is in progress. Asked if his government might re-establish relations with the United States, Mr. Castro replied: "You'll have to ask Comrade Fidel, because I'm not going to answer that. The only thing I can say is that we are willing to get down and talk to the United States when they lift the unjust economic blockade of Cuba."

He said the blockade, which he called a criminal act, means a lot to Cuba. "It's like pollution; you can't see it but you feel it. It's been 15 years now, and the economic results are felt, that's undeniable."

Libya to Deliver Hijackers to PLO

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (AP).—Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi has ordered charges dismissed against four Palestinian guerrillas held in Libya since they hijacked and blew up a Japanese airliner last year, the pro-guerrilla Beirut newspaper, Al-Moharrer, reported Friday. It said that Col. Qaddafi also decided to hand the hijackers, reportedly including a member of the Japanese Red Army, to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the overall leadership of the guerrilla movement. A PLO delegation has already left for Tripoli to take the hijackers to an undisclosed Arab country other than Egypt, the paper said.

Mr. Vawter acknowledged that "novel legal questions" would arise if the prosecutor or defense attorney subpoenaed material held by the GSA. Normally, it is up to the official owner of documents to answer a subpoena, although in certain circumstances, anyone in physical possession of the material can be subpoenaed. Already, Mr. Vawter said, about 13,000 cubic feet of Mr. Nixon's presidential papers and audio visual materials have been deposited in the National Archives. "But we do not have the famous tapes," he added. © Los Angeles Times.

Officials Reportedly Refused Tell Nixon to Quit Office

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Ideas of Richard Nixon to attempt to argue him signing, believing that a decision was his own—freely and with deliberation—would regret it for the rest of his life.

Top staff members, "in suggested his resignation as a week ago, foreseeing that would follow last year's disclosure of the June 1, Watergate tapes, according to a leading part in the events of the last so one wanted to do anyone than simply state the resignation.

One felt he should try to see President into it," the staff said. Solemn Approval

result, Mr. Nixon's decision to leave the presidency was met with solemn approval by staff. Only members of the immediate family had pleaded with him to stay on, this said.

Two principal aides who needed resignation were to be James St. Clair, his lawyer, and Patrick Buchanan, a special assistant and writer.

Mr. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reportedly counseled Nixon that his refusal to could have a crippling effect on U.S. foreign policy.

result of heated discussions with David, M.D., last week from congressional reports of the new Watergate where began to favor resignation, according to the White source.

Officials were said to include Alexander Haig Jr., White House chief of staff, Secretary Ronald Ziegler, special counsel Fred Buz

Nixon reportedly made his Wednesday night in the White House residence after an annual give-and-take session is family.

At that time some aides were sending that, since he had signed earlier—as they had suggested—he should wait two or three more until the "fire storm," as he had it, had subsided. Mr. Nixon passed word that he did to do it the next day, as said.

As just as well, the aide noted, "It would have been to go on any longer, everyone in Congress was and crowds were forming deathwatch at the White gates."

beginning of the end came Aug. 2, when Gen. Haig

lup Says 79% ink Nixon Did ht in Quitting

YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI).—A majority—79 per cent—of Americans believes Richard Nixon is right thing in resigning, according to a Gallup Poll conducted for Newsweek magazine last week. The poll showed, as against cent who did, survey also indicated that six suggested vice-presidential candidates, Arizona's Sen. Goldwater and former New Gov. Nelson Rockefeller at as the favorites. Preferences were Sen. Goldwater, 23 per cent; California Gov. Reagan, 12 per cent; Sen. D. Baker, 10 per cent; Sen. D. Nixon, 10 per cent; Attorney General Elliott, 11 per cent; and Republican Chairman Bush, 1 per cent.

rd Is Said to Rule Out a Pardon for Nixon

continued from Page 1

Watergate counsel James St. Clair. According to law, the papers accumulated during the presidency belong to the former President. But recently chief executives have put them at the disposal of future historians by storing them at the National Archives or in a presidential library. Richard Vawter, a spokesman for the General Services Administration, said the GSA had received no instructions from Mr. Nixon about what to do with the documents of his administration still at the White House.

Mr. Vawter acknowledged that "novel legal questions" would arise if the prosecutor or defense attorney subpoenaed material held by the GSA. Normally, it is up to the official owner of documents to answer a subpoena, although in certain circumstances, anyone in physical possession of the material can be subpoenaed.



RETIRED—A workman at Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London dismantles the figure of Richard Nixon, moving it from hall of statesmen into storage.

Ford Meets Cabinet Aides, GOP Congressional Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued good and strong relations." Among the countries that Mr. Ford wrote to were the Soviet Union and China. But, again emphasizing the newness of the administration, Mr. Ford was unsure to whom in those countries the letters were addressed.

Further underscoring Mr. Ford's desire to let the world know that there will be no change in foreign policy, Mr. Kissinger and his top aides met at the State Department yesterday with more than 80 ambassadors from African, Asian and European nations.

On Friday, he and Mr. Ford saw ambassadors from 57 other nations at the White House.

Mr. Ford said he did not expect the new President to make any trips—either overseas or around the country—in the near future.

"He feels the most pressing problems to be solved are here in the White House and in Washington," he said.

After morning meetings yesterday with the Cabinet and the National Security Council, he spent the rest of the day conferring with his transitional staff.

He also named his long-time friend and congressional aide John Marshall Jr. as a presidential counselor with Cabinet rank. Mr. Marshall, a former four-term Democratic congressman from Virginia, served as liaison for defense and national security affairs when Mr. Ford was Vice President.

The President designated Donald Rumsfeld, ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as coordinator of his four-man transition team. Others on the team are Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, who is in charge of federal agencies and Cabinet-level departments, and former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton, who heads the reshaping of the White House staff and the talent search.

Mr. Ford said the transition team's job is to shape the operation of the government and the White House to fit President Ford's own work habits. Emphasizing the transitional nature of the White House staff, Mr. Ford said he was on leave from his job as Washington bureau chief for the Detroit News at Mr. Ford's request, and any decision as to whether he will be the permanent presidential press secretary will be made later.

Indeed, he is so new on the job that he slipped twice and ascribed actions to "President Nixon" instead of President Ford. Mr. Ford said the President's address to a joint session of Congress tomorrow night will be short—about 15 or 20 minutes—and its theme will be unity and the drawing of the country together.

Seeks Continuity

Mr. Ford feels that this is a major problem facing the first days of his administration. He told the Cabinet, Mr. Ford reported, that he wants continuity and stability in government.

"I believe that is what the country wants," he quoted President Ford as saying.

No one at the Cabinet meeting mentioned the Friday announcement by General Motors

Food Plant Worker Is Killed in Grinder

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP).—An employee of a food-processing plant was killed Friday when he fell into a large meat grinder he was cleaning, police said. Manuel Ramos, 45, was working on the grinder at Howard Johnson's main plant in Queens when the accident occurred. Police said Mr. Ramos apparently fell into the machine and was severely mutilated before fellow workers could turn it off.

In Seclusion at San Clemente

Nixon Resumes Private Life in California

By Bradley Graham

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 11 (UPI).—Out of the public arena and home at last, former President Nixon has secluded himself in his "Villa, La Casa Pacifica, offering little hint of how he plans to restructure his life.

Florists' trucks carrying "welcome home" bouquets from area residents passed in and out of the fenced and guarded compound this weekend. Several aides, saying they will stay with the former President as long as they are needed, shuttled back and forth.

But activity was kept to a minimum, and the Nixon family was reported to be recovering from the ordeal of the Watergate scandal and his resignation as 27th President of the United States on Friday.

The aides say they are unsure of what the former chief executive is thinking and what his next moves will be. "I don't even know what questions to ask him," a top aide said.

The customary trappings of presidential power already have begun to disappear. In sharp contrast to previous trips, for instance, the press corps is operating without an established headquarters, briefing room or special communications facilities.

Accustomed to staying at one or two specific places here, reporters now are on their own to find rooms in tourist-frequented oceanside communities.

Press Barred

For the first time since Mr. Nixon bought the San Clemente retreat, the press was barred from covering his arrival within the fences.

Now, when one calls the formerly efficient Western White House switchboard, it either rings busy or goes unanswered. "We are very private people today," Diane Sawyer, an aide to spokesman Ronald Ziegler, told a reporter who managed to reach the Nixon home through the White House switchboard in Washington.

The residents of this relaxed, affluent community nestled along the California shoreline gave Mr. Nixon an enthusiastic welcome Friday. Should the ex-President decide to reside here, the people of San Clemente seem to feel no reservations about accepting him as a permanent resident.

Orange County, which includes San Clemente, voted heavily for Mr. Nixon in 1968 and 1972. Los

U.S. Strike Talks Fail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Contract talks have been broken off between Western Electric Co. and 56,000 striking members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the company says.

Angels executives and retired naval officers number high among its citizenry, forming the base of Republican strength here.

"Orange County has been a frontier," explained San Clemente Mayor Thomas O'Keefe. "It is made up largely of people who have set out to make their own fortunes, people who believe in freedom of opportunity and independence."

"This town would accept him. There would be no problem," said the local Democratic Club's president, Gregory Joannidi.

Although Mr. Nixon used to spend five or six weeks a year at San Clemente, a town official estimated that fewer than 200 residents have ever seen him.

In the years of his residence as President, he only went downtown twice—once to buy a beach ball and once to buy candy.

As much as they expect the former President to become a friendly neighbor, the people of San Clemente still regard him as a recluse.

Difficult Question

Mr. Nixon's resignation has posed a difficult question for town officials, who are now uncertain how much of the annual \$239,392 federal grant to strengthen the local police force for Mr. Nixon's protection will be forthcoming following his resignation.

Since Mr. Nixon purchased San Clemente 1 1/2 years ago, the town has used most of the funds to add eight policemen to its force. Local and federal officials reportedly met this weekend to discuss enforcement procedures for the future and federal grants to sustain them.

San Clemente's acting police chief, Mel Porter, said he anticipated no change in the near future in the level of Mr. Nixon's protection. If anything, he said, he expects it to become an increasingly local burden.

Members of the town's Republican Club shared the nation's shock and disappointment over Mr. Nixon's confession last week that he had authorized the cover-up of the Watergate break-in six days after it had occurred.

"The people of San Clemente felt very let down," former mayor Cliff Myers, a Republican, said.

But other townspeople said that Mr. Nixon's presence should in no way taint the community. Emil Radics, executive manager of the Chamber of Commerce, said area businessmen "a long time ago decided to move away from promoting the city as 'the home of the Western White House,' recognizing that such promotion would be good only during the ex-President's tenure."

Library Still Backed

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 11 (UPI).—A group of Mr. Nixon's wealthy backers have informed him that they would go forward with an ambitious plan, put aside during the Watergate scandals, to build a library that will be a memorial to his "historic achievements."

The library and museum, for which four California sites are under consideration, would cost \$8 million or more.

The decision of the Richard M. Nixon Foundation was conveyed to the former President at San Clemente by Robert Finch, a former member of his cabinet and former White House adviser. Mr. Finch is on the foundation's seven-member executive board, which is headed by Leonard Firestone, U.S. ambassador to Belgium.

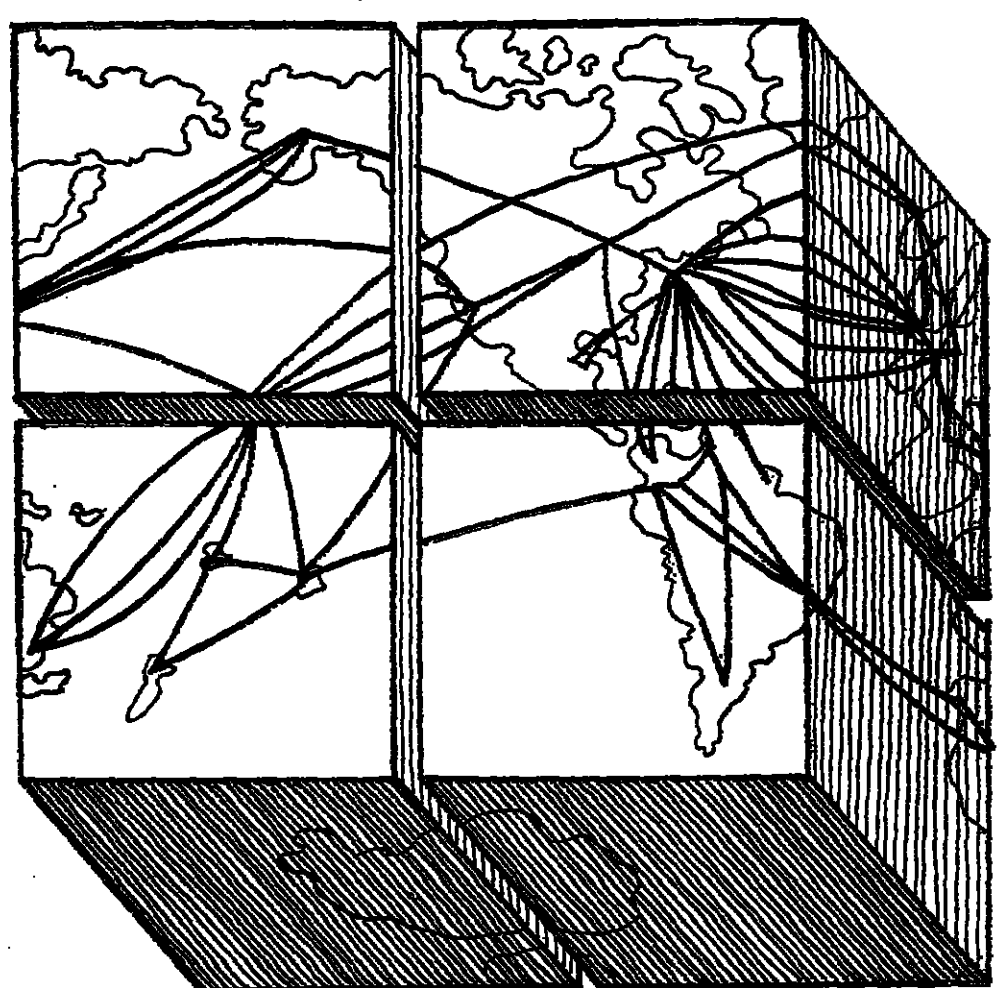
Central Figure

Mr. Rockefeller canceled a long-scheduled news conference in Bangor, Maine, Friday to avoid adding to the speculation.

But at a Maine Republican fundraising dinner, he was introduced as "soon-to-be Vice-President Rockefeller" by Stanley Tupper, a former representative who knew Mr. Ford in the House.

Conservative Republicans in Congress, led by Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, have rallied behind Sen. Goldwater as a means of countering the Rockefeller boomlet.

Yet it has also become clear that Mr. Rockefeller, if chosen, would face no serious political resistance from the conservatives. Clarke Reed of Mississippi, the influential leader of the Republican State Chairmen in the South, has pronounced Mr. Rockefeller "acceptable," and Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina said that he could approve the New Yorker.



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Mr. Ford's Global Problem

There is general accord in the United States that inflation is President Ford's most pressing problem. But there is also a growing acceptance of the fact that inflation is global in scope and in origin: that the inroads of drought at home and abroad is part of it; that the new nationalism of the producing countries is another factor; that the economic expansion (including higher costs of manufacturing) among all the industrialized nations is third. And this nexus of international economic phenomena is profoundly affected by what may appear to be localized diplomatic and political crises in many parts of the world.

Taken with the degree of success achieved by President Nixon in foreign affairs—a success which Mr. Ford naturally views as an important legacy to his administration—such elements of the world scene amply explain the priority which the new President has given to the world at large of his adherence to the policies of his predecessor in this area. Mr. Ford has asked all of Mr. Nixon's cabinet to remain in office—but Henry Kissinger was the first he solicited to do so. He—and the secretary of state—have met with nearly all the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Washington, and the President has addressed personal messages to heads of state and to the secretary-general of the United Nations. There can be no doubt of President Ford's recognition of the urgency of impressing the world with the continuity of American policy.

In part this may stem from Mr. Ford's realization that he is almost unknown in overseas capitals; that his name is not as-

sociated with foreign policies, nor his experience accepted as wide or deep in that field. But there must be an acute awareness by him of the overriding importance of international decisions in the months to come, as well as the fact that some of those decisions could be shaped by the actions of the next few hours.

Cyprus, where Turkey has used military force to try to fix its own solutions on the divided island, is one of the crisis areas. What happens there could have grave effects for good or ill on NATO, Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. Moreover, the fragile cease-fire in the Middle East could break down, with wide repercussions, strategic and economic.

To meet these conditions, whether critical or chronic, Mr. Ford has a broad measure of support in Congress and the American people. And to exert the kind of diplomatic influence Mr. Nixon employed so successfully, he has Mr. Kissinger, who himself received a vote of confidence from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, even before Mr. Nixon's resignation became certain. Mr. Ford will not be handicapped by the pervasive hostility and mistrust at home that accompanied Mr. Nixon around the world and affected his relations with Congress. He can, better than Richard Nixon, convince a still skeptical middle America of the importance, even in domestic terms, of cooperation within the global community. And that when so many difficulties arise each day in African deserts, in flooded Bangladesh plains, in the expanses of the sea, that is significant for America and the world.

Aid for Vietnam

Congress, in its deliberations on aid for South Vietnam, is shying away from the central issue: What is the American interest? For if it matters to the United States whether Saigon fares well or ill, one aid strategy is dictated; and if not, another. To proceed as though the level and kind of aid has no real connection to the goal of American policy is to fly blind.

Like many Americans, we had hoped that the Paris agreement of 1973 would launch the contending Vietnamese on the path to eventual reconciliation. This would have resolved the American dilemma. But it has not happened. Hanoi and Saigon are still fighting; it looks as though they will for a long time. If one side or the other were clearly at fault, that would be one thing. We accept, however, the judgment of a new Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff study: "Lack of respect for the agreement is so widespread that it is impossible to apportion responsibility for the continued fighting."

This bears directly on congressional efforts to cut aid. It would be grievously unfair in our view for the United States—withholding aid—to penalize Saigon alone for a breakdown which is properly the responsibility of both Vietnamese sides. Nor does withholding aid become any fairer in these circumstances when it is described as a way to induce President Thieu to honor the Paris agreement and to make concessions to his Vietnamese rivals. We have leaned toward this view ourselves in the past. But looking at the record of the last 20 months, we have had second thoughts. We now conclude that it is wrong to try to make Saigon alone observe the agreement, to its political detriment, when Hanoi is under no similar pressure to observe its side of the agreement. Unilateral pressure, furthermore, precludes a new American approach to Moscow and Peking—an approach we believe should be made—to reduce further all outsiders' roles, especially as arms suppliers.

The only correct basis for phasing out aid, we now believe, is a determination that it is no longer important to the United States what happens in South Vietnam. A powerful case for this can be made: The United States has invested an immense amount of blood, treasure and prestige in Vietnam, won that country the opportunity to fend for itself, and now has its own good reason to turn aside. But if this determination is to be made, we Americans owe to ourselves—and to the Vietnamese and to others elsewhere who rely upon us—to make it openly. To pledge fidelity but to reduce our support

progressively or even precipitately is to undermine both interest and honor. If the Congress in its fatigue or wisdom—whatever the mix—is to pare aid this year and threaten to cut even more next year, it should have the courage to announce that it no longer considers the outcome in Vietnam as a matter of American consequence. To cut aid while claiming that the cut will actually improve Saigon's chances of securing its own salvation is doubletalk. To cut aid while declaring that the people of South Vietnam will benefit from the new policies thereby forced upon President Thieu is at best speculation; in our view, it is too flimsy a foundation for policy.

The alternative approach is, of course, to acknowledge a continuing interest in the fate of Saigon and to act accordingly on aid. This is the course we have come to favor, after having inclined the other way during the past 20 months. What has persuaded us to change our view is largely the prime new fact that a mutually acceptable political solution has seemed progressively to recede from reach. We think that Americans would not like to live in a world where a small nation that had strong reason to rely on American steadfastness had been let down. In that sense, the American "commitment" to Saigon is open-ended. To hold otherwise is to advertise one's own unreliability. It can be argued, with all too much merit, that the assurance of American support lets Saigon ignore American efforts to induce changes in its domestic policies and in its attitude towards Hanoi. The answer—surely worth testing—is that Saigon may become more responsive to American advice as it becomes less fearful of American abandonment.

Aid to Vietnam should be offered on the basis of what dollar levels and what forms of aid (economic or military) and what particular programs will enable Saigon to tend effectively to its citizens' security and welfare. This formulation admittedly leaves many loose ends, many unresolved arguments, many uncertainties. There is in the United States an evident shortage of economic and political resources to assure success. And whether the Thieu government can adequately respond is a question bound to trouble any realistic observer. We are convinced, nonetheless, that the principle of American steadfastness deserves to be honored as best we can, even though the particular government benefiting from its application in this instance is far from a model regime. There is where the overriding American interest lies.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

White House Transition

Mr. Ford is not an initiator but in foreign affairs it is not so much initiatives that are needed as consolidation of the breakthroughs that Mr. Nixon achieved. The world is a sadder place because of Mr. Nixon but without constant attention and skillful diplomacy international relations could easily deteriorate.

In addition to the tension which still remains between the U.S. and the two big

Communist powers, Mr. Ford is faced with new stresses within the Western alliance. Inflation, high defense expenditures, and a shortage of oil have all contributed to the stresses. Dr. Kissinger, who knows little about economics, is not going to be much help in the present international economic crisis. It is important that Mr. Ford quickly sort out the squabbles among the economic advisers that Mr. Nixon left behind.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

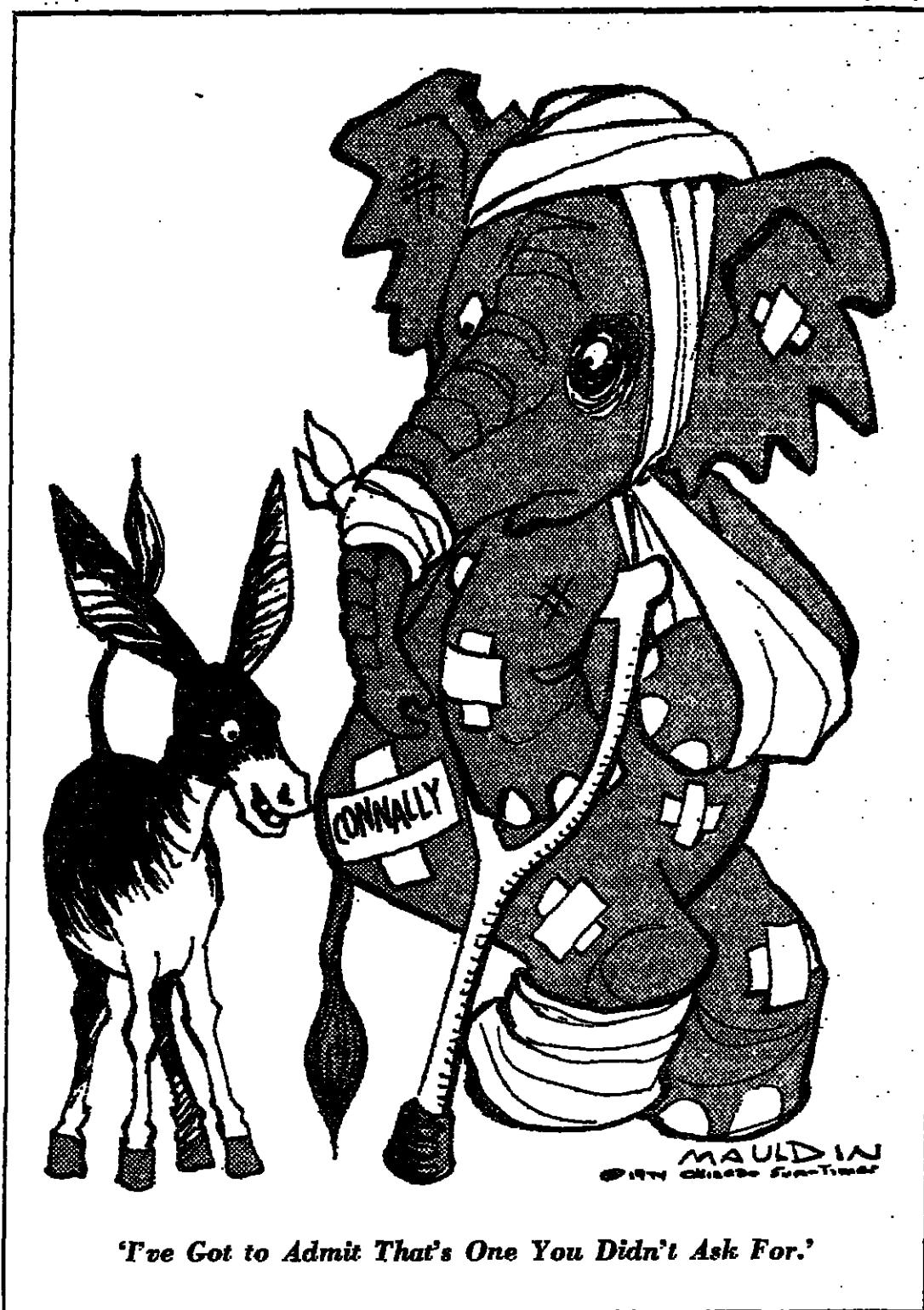
August 12, 1899

LONDON—If all the reports are true, the situation is becoming worse than ever. The Boers are no longer thinking of prayer as a remedy for the trouble they are in. They have threatened to wreck the mine. This not only means the loss of millions of pounds worth of mining plant, but that the general body of shareholders in Europe will be irretrievably ruined.

Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1924

SAN FRANCISCO—Prohibition enforcement agents assigned to guard this particular section of the Pacific Coast from illicit liquor importations are just now in the strangely anomalous position of defending violators of the Volstead law with sawed-off shotguns. The armed protection of bootleggers is the result of activities here of a band of desperate men who have been raiding their competitors.



'I've Got to Admit That's One You Didn't Ask For.'

Ford's Noble Beginning

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the last few months, most of the major democratic governments of the world have changed. In the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Israel, and several others. But in none has the transition been smoother or under more difficult circumstances than in the United States.

All the political and economic problems of these nations—mainly inflation—remain the same and the new leaders have obviously not had time to remove them, but here, more than almost anywhere else, the atmosphere in which these problems are discussed has been transformed, almost overnight.

Suddenly, the incessant anxiety and aloof, suspicious, intricate authority of the Nixon administration has vanished, and something very plain, natural, and straight has taken its place. The tone is different, the cast of characters is different, and the importance of these changes is already apparent both downtown and on Capitol Hill in Washington.

In the federal capital, the character and style of the President, whoever he is, determines the attitudes of the cabinet, the civil service, the Congress and the press. Nothing can be settled by fiat; therefore, cooperation is essential. No man or party has the answer to all our problems; therefore, the compromises have to rely on faith and trust.

Fundamental Things

Two things are fundamental to the progress of nations, as Walter Reuther observed and Woodrow Wilson defended long ago: First, the polity of discussion, hard honest debate; and second, the integrity of leaders, the models they place before the people.

"History is made by example," Eric Hoffer has observed. "Government by honest discussion" is the first principle. Bagshot insisted, and he added another point. If a nation, he said, is to break the yoke of custom and adjust to new conditions, it can handle both liberty and diversity only if it learns tolerance through honest talk and has leaders of "animated moderation" who recognize the importance of the example they set.

Depending on the example of the man in charge, Bagshot decided, "a new model in character is created for the nation—those characters which resemble it are encouraged and multiplied—those contrasted with it are persecuted. . . . A lazy nation may be changed into an industrious, a rich into a poor, a religious into a profane, as if by magic. If any single cause, no matter how slight, or any combination of causes, however subtle, is strong enough to change the favorite and devoted types of character."

Different Approach

Within the first days of his unexpected—and probably unwanted—presidency, Gerald Ford has demonstrated the force of these principles of open discussion and moral example. His approach is different. His language is different—the voice is strong, the eyes straight and steady, his religious faith proclaimed openly to an unbelieving generation. Nothing fancy, nothing con-

trived, nothing concealed, even his sense of the Nixon tragedy—may he find peace!—which almost brought him to tears. Ford said he would see the congressional leaders right after his talk, and he did, and he also saw the economic leaders to get cracking on the inflation problem, and somehow had time to talk to the foreign diplomats, the press, and appoint a real pro, Jerry VerHorst from the Detroit News, to speak to the reporters in professional terms.

So the President begins with a great strength, but maybe also with a fundamental weakness, both of which come out of his experience. His strength is that he believes in open talk and the importance of good example. He is Main Street and not Madison Avenue. He is everything Richard Nixon merely pretended to be. For him, religion is not a role but a reality—he doesn't fake it but lives by it.

Middle America, with its longing for a simpler past, is not a political tactic for Ford, but the center of his life. He is a symbol and witness of our regret for the moral values we have lost, and while many may scoff and sneer at all this, it is a powerful ethical and political force.

Staggering Woes

His weakness, which is the other side of his strength, is that he is a conservative partisan man confronted by staggering radical problems both at home and abroad. Good character and good intentions, important as they are, which are now changing the mood of Washington, will not by themselves deal with high inflation, prices, unemployment, and interest rates.

For the present, Ford has been eager to align himself with Henry Kissinger's foreign policies, but Kissinger is for accommodations with the Soviets on the reduction of strategic arms and military budgets—also for enlarging trade with the Soviet Union—which the new President has tended to oppose in the past. And to bring about the reconciliation of the nation on economic policies and social goals, Ford will now have to deal with the forces in politics and labor which he has opposed most of his long political life. Before him lie, not only the problem of changing the mood of Washington—this he has done already—but also the problems of world crisis and hunger and monetary chaos—all of which he has dealt with in his years on Capitol Hill as a conservative, a nationalist, and a party man.

So he has stated his objectives: Peace in the world for the whole human family, openness and honesty at home—"the nightmare is over . . . here the people rule"—but hard problems lie ahead. He

knows where he wants to go, and how he wants to go about it, but he still doesn't know who's going with him—in the Vice-Presidency and the cabinet—and this is his next and could be his most important problem.

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Exit the Colonels

There is general rejoicing at the departure of the dictatorship of the Greek colonels. How much greater the joy if the United States announced an end of support for other such regimes.

It would mean the end of such as Mr. Park in South Korea, Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan, Gen. Thieu in South Vietnam, Lon Nol in Cambodia and many more. How much brighter the world then!

DAVID MANDEL

Vence, France.

View of Nixon

I find your paper most informing. As a regular reader of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung since my early youth, I naturally am inclined to value this latter newspaper highly.

I fully agree with the opinion of the author of the contribution (Zürcher Zeitung) to the "International Opinion" space that the "cataclysm of President Nixon's second term may prove in the final analysis to have been a process of self-purification rather than one of self-destruction." But I would add a further, not less important statement: Namely that the critics of U.S. inadequacies, and those self-assured, self-contented believers in our own perfection of democratic behavior, look into their own souls and as Mr. Buchwald, whose contribution to your paper I much appreciate, I should say to all of them: "Let us look towards God."

Have we always done this? There are many more questions to be answered after the resignation. He is like me, only a human being, with imperfections but also high qualities and I do hope that Mr. Nixon gets all the comfort of knowing that whatever has been done in the conviction of doing the best for the world, but which in the eyes of the law was wrong, he will always know that there is grace and renewal possible. The high qualities of leadership of the President and the fantastic wisdom of Henry Kissinger are unequalled and whatever happens now in Washington will not change the reality of a hope in a less aggressive world indulging in cold war tactics.

MRS. RUTH TOMBERG

The Hague.

Spanish Complaint

As a daily Spanish reader, I have got accustomed to the fact that it is as difficult to find in your excellent paper sensible information about Spanish cultural life as it is to find in it a fair appraisal of our politics.

But this time I think that you have really gone beyond any reasonable limit. Mr. George F.

In NATO's Survival

Strategy of Freedom

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—The bruise on NATO's southeastern flank, caused by the Greek-Turkish showdown over Cyprus, is going to take time to heal. In this and the alliance should be strengthened by the more fact that it survived another confrontation between two of its partners. But that "end" is still far off.

NATO is a curious pact. It has managed to survive a quarter of a century of peace (equalled only by the Delian League created in these parts 25 centuries ago) and it somehow keeps going despite private wars involving its members.

Thus, during its lifetime, Belgium has fought in the Congo, the British and French in Egypt, France in Algeria, Portugal in its African colonies, America in Vietnam, Iceland, and Britain in naval mini-exchanges and Greece and Turkey on and off again around Cyprus.

But weirdly enough, none of these confrontations has smashed the coalition irreparably. Indeed, today, for the first time, NATO is a genuinely uniform alliance in the philosophical sense of being democratic, thanks to political upheavals in Portugal, Turkey and Greece.

But purification came at a price. Turkey now maintains in Cyprus about two divisions, which would be better stationed near Russia. Both the Turks and the Greeks paid heavily for a mobilization against each other. The Greek call-up was a disastrous mess.

Warning

Turkey has unilaterally warned Greece it is revising its national air space and henceforth regards offshore Greek islands as Turkish. This means that if Athens sends out jets asking Ankara's permission they might be shot down.

The psychological atmosphere remains nasty. Maneuvers NATO hoped to stage in Greek-Turkish Thrace this fall, involving troops from both countries, must be cancelled. Likewise, there is no present thought of sending back to Izmir, Turkey, the Greek officers and men normally attached to a NATO sub-headquarters there, withdrawn during the Cyprus affair.

None of this is pleasant news and tension is likely to continue. Cyprus is a bull not yet lanced. It is hard for the Greeks to replace the 650 officers assigned to that island's National Guard. If they withdraw the lot who made so much trouble there, replacements are likely to be just as

hard-headed, coming from same background of chauvin training under the seven-year Athens junta.

The Turkish Army is by means deployed to accord a NATO's strategic conveniences (most of the air force has moved to bases near Aegean). The Greek Army dispirited and disorganized, has fallen behind on equipment because of the U.S. Congress' antipathy to sending material while the junta ruled. Also, has been riven by politics.

Officers Fired

Many of its best officers were fired for opposing the recent dictatorship. It is difficult bringing them back now. Civil junta supporters have been moved from Athens to distant units. But the military remains politicized and uneasy.

Another weakness is the question of strategic relations with the United States. Washington had had the Greek policy on a need to maintain bases here, including home-porting facilities for a Sixth Fleet carrier, to able to maintain a credible position vis-à-vis Russia in the Mid-East.

The first part of this forum has worked out and a destroyer fleet was centered around Athens, including families of a crew, although every intelligent American recommended it was preferable to keep a low profile, arguing that if the U.S. insisted, it was wiser to do it home-porting in relatively remote Suda Bay, in Crete.

But negotiation of the formal crucial second part—involving a carrier—has been delayed. A fleet in the Greek policy on a need to maintain bases here, including home-porting facilities for a Sixth Fleet carrier, to able to maintain a credible position vis-à-vis Russia in the Mid-East. The latter immediately demanded a higher price for Washington—in terms of aid to weapons—and the proceedings got stuck. So, by inept policy, the United States earned the blame for tolerating a nasty political regime in order to get navy privileges it never really obtained. Thus, in the material sense NATO is in poor shape now: the critical area separating the Soviet Union from the turbulent and vital Middle East. Allied diplomacy must work hard and swiftly to rectify this situation. In doing so, fortunately, it relies on the fact that, despite their quarrel, in both Greece and Turkey for the first time in years the spirit of democracy is revived.

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Will's article that you have reprinted (IHT, July 25) from The Washington Post not only ventures in slippery and hazardous political guessing, but sinks to the level of personal affronts to Generalissimo Franco and Prince Juan Carlos.

As journalists, you are right to criticize your own, and other nations' behavior, provided you do so seriously, which Mr. Will has not even attempted to do. As Americans, you [were] taking liberties with your own President, in an exercise of masochism that leaves outsiders rather flabbergasted. But I don't think you have the right to insult off-ends heads of state, especially those whose people either respect, for the past and present, or have laid their hopes in, for the future.

Neither do I believe that we, Spaniards, are politically sleeping but moving surely towards a freer system, similar though not identical to other European patterns. But, if we are, please do not wake us too coarsely lest we jump out of the Western bed we are sharing with you.

CARLOS ROBLES

Tripoli.

U.K. Labor Force

I hope that your readers appreciate the opportunity for American investment in the United Kingdom, something apparent from the recent press reports concerning the pessimistic forecast for Britain's future by the Chamber of British Commerce.

I find this pessimism a little extraordinary, even in a nation famous for self-denigration. It does offer, however, important clues for the likely wage trend for those considering European investment in manufacturing.

The downturn in industrial investment must mean, inevitably that Britain will have some of the lowest paid workers in Europe within a very short time. This, despite the fact that there exists a competent and trained labor force broadly comparable to that

which exists elsewhere in Europe. A labor force, which incidentally speaks English.

There is also a strong likelihood of high unemployment caused by the inability of British management to reinvest its profits in the future.

Under the present circumstances, my own company (operating in four European countries) cannot justify any reason for a tabling of manufacturing plans outside of the U.K., even though we are faced with the cost of air freight to our European markets.

Since we can obtain no high productivity from Continental workers than British workers (output is tied to machine capacity and manning patterns which are standard anyway), I have concluded that the only problem which Britain has is the quality of its industrial management, a theory which is supported by the statistics which show that American companies established in Britain are on the whole more profitable than the indigenous industry.

All of which suggests that there may be an opportunity in Britain for you, and that opportunity is now. After all, with the price now on the London Stock Exchange, Britain is going for song.

J. R. N. STEAD

Grosvenor, France.

A Moral?

Re C. L. Sulzberger's "Of Tim and a River of Oil" (IHT, Jul. 29). Saudi Arabia should take heed to a little Arabian story with a moral:

An Arab, lost in the desert hungry and thirsty, suddenly saw a leather bag on the sand. He pounced on it, and with trembling fingers pulled the string. The opened it. It was full of pearls and other precious jewels!

"Alas!" he cried, as he flung the bag and its contents away. "I thought it had dates!"

E. MARIE MAC DONALD

Los Palmas de Gran Canaria.

Obituaries

Theodore R. McKeldin Sr., 73, former Maryland Governor

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11 (AP).—Theodore R. McKeldin Sr., 73, a vigorous early opponent of racial discrimination, died yesterday at his home here.

Doctors reported Mr. McKeldin was suffering from cancer of the liver. He had been released from Johns Hopkins Hospital three weeks earlier.

McKeldin, a native of Baltimore, was one of 11 children, son of a policeman. He wanted to be a clergyman but was deterred by lack of money to go to seminary after leaving grammar school.

He took a job as an office boy at 13 and later went to school. He was graduated from the University of Maryland School in 1925 and entered law a few years later.

Mr. McKeldin was elected mayor of Baltimore in 1943. He tried for the job. He was elected governor in 1950 and was re-elected for a second four-year term in 1954. Nine years later, he was elected mayor of Baltimore.

Death Sentence

During his eight years as governor, Mr. McKeldin commuted 10 death sentences. "I would not err on the side of mercy but I would err on the side of justice," he said.

He fought against segregation, was governor and as mayor, ordered integration of state schools, beaches and parks, threw a Baltimore Transit Co. bus black bus and trolley operators, appointed the first black

José Miro Cardona

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11 (UPI).—José Miro Cardona, 71, the first premier of Fidel Castro's revolutionary government in Cuba, who later helped organize the Bay of Pigs invasion, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Miro Cardona was also Cuba's ambassador to Spain from 1959 to 1960 but resigned to become president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami.

A law professor at the University of Puerto Rico at the time of his death, Mr. Miro Cardona went into self-imposed exile when his relationship with the Castro government soured.

He was one of the organizers of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba on April 19, 1961, and, when it failed, worked with the Kennedy administration in the exchange of medicines for those taken prisoner in the operation.

Princess Fusako

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP).—Former Princess Fusako Kishimoto, 34, seventh daughter of Emperor Meiji (1867-1912), died at the Imperial Palace Hospital today, the Imperial household said.

Howie Pollet

HOUSTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Howie Pollet, 53, a pitching ace for the 1946 World Series champion St. Louis Cardinals, died Tuesday. His big-league career spanned 14 seasons, mostly with the Cards.

Charles F. Hall

MIAMI, Aug. 11 (AP).—Charles F. Hall, 66, the mayor of Miami Beach who was official host of both 1972 national political conventions, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Rain Falls in U.S. Grain Belt, Raising Hopes for Soybeans

By James P. Sterba

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Badly needed rains blanketed sections of the drought-stricken Midwest grain belt this weekend, raising hopes that a large part of the nation's withered soybean crop can be salvaged.

Farmers who for two months watched their corn crops damaged irreparably by hot, dry winds said, however, that steady rainfall combined with cooler temperatures must continue for the next few weeks to revive crops and pasture not already too far gone.

Shriveled cornstalks, sunken soybean plants and parched pasture land cover large areas in a region from North Dakota to Texas and from Ohio to Colorado. The weekend rains, like the drought itself, occurred in spotty patterns, not touching some parched areas. The accompanying humid air, cloudy skies and cooler temperatures, however, did stave off further crop damage, at least temporarily, according to some state agriculture officials.

The effects of the drought are believed to be more severe than thought previously. Despite the weekend rains, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is expected to lower for the second time its estimate of the fall corn harvest in a crop report to be issued tomorrow.

Hopes Erased

Hopes that bumper yields would stem the inflationary rise of food prices have all but been erased. Federal agriculture officials continue to caution against "alarmist reports," however, saying the drought's overall effect is serious but by no means "disastrous."

Damage is spotty, they say, with

Ford Seeking a New Approach To Determining Budget Cuts

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—President Ford has told top assistants that he wants to try a new approach to an old problem that both he and former President Nixon believe is one of the most urgent facing the nation—requiring government expenditures in the interests of combating inflation.

What would be new would not be the amount to be cut from the budget, but the method of deciding where the cuts are to be made.

Mr. Ford would like to select the programs for reduction in cooperation with Congress, or some of its key committees, from the outset of the budget-cutting process.

Under the normal procedure, both Congress and the White House would have a say in any

Nixon Veto

Mr. Nixon, a few hours before his speech on Thursday night announcing his resignation, vetoed a \$13.5-billion appropriations bill providing funds for the Environmental Protection Agency, and for consumer-protection and rural-assistance programs. Mr. Nixon said the measure exceeded his budget of last January by \$540 million. Members of the Senate have quoted a considerably smaller figure for the increase, \$38 million.

A participant at the economic meeting on Friday said that the feeling in the group was so strong that the Ford administration must move forward with budgetary restraint that there was never any serious discussion of any course other than asking Congress to sustain the veto.

Alternatives Discussed

Mr. Ford and his advisers discussed, at their Friday meeting, the possibility that, if they were not able to work out a system that would bring Congress into the budget-cutting decisions from the start, they might devise a list of reductions of their own, to be presented to Congress, or alternatively, work out a policy of simply trying to cut as they go along, without presenting any comprehensive program to Congress.

The issue of just how large the overall budget reductions should be did not receive any detailed consideration.

The reason is that the government's economists are still working out their new internal economic forecast for the year, based on the new figures for the nation's total output—the gross national product—in the April-June quarter.

The Commerce Department's experts recently made some extraordinary large revisions in earlier economic statistics as part of their estimate of the second-quarter GNP.

Depending on whether there is a large change in the government's economic forecast for the year, the Nixon administration's objective of a \$5-billion reduction in the \$305-billion federal budget for the 1975 fiscal year, which began July 1, might also be revised.

Semiparalyzed Man In 100-Mile Swim

CAHAIS, France, Aug. 11 (AP).—Guy Noel, a 29-year-old polio victim paralyzed in both legs, completed an epic 100-mile swim along the French Channel coast from Dieppe to Calais yesterday and was promptly hospitalized with cuts and bruises he suffered in being thrown against rocks by the rough seas.

Mr. Noel set out from Dieppe on Aug. 4 and swam in stages along the coast in increasingly bad weather. Swimming without an escort boat, using only his arms, he was hit by Friday and yesterday by gale-force winds and waves of more than six feet.

Grand Rapids Tells a Lot About Ford—And Vice Versa

By William K. Stevens

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 11 (UPI).—Out the phrases rolled, crackling imperfectly from behind the 12-inch screen of the television set amid the stacks of paper and the accounting machines at the offices of the Ford Paint and Varnish Co., a concern run by a brother of the President of the United States.

"Truth is the glue that holds government together," said the newly inaugurated President, and "Honesty is always the best policy in the end." And "Let us restore the Golden Rule to our political processes."

Copybook maxims, bland clichés in some times and some places, but not at this juncture of history, to many Americans, and especially not in this city, where old-fashioned virtues not only survive, but prevail.

When the new President's words died away, Debbie Grobb, an office worker, nodded her chin on her interlocked fingers and sighed pleasantly. Nothing more ostentatious than that. That is mostly the way Dutch-dominated Grand Rapids—where to be demonstrative and flamboyant is commonly frowned upon—generally reacted to the accession of its most famous son.

Old-Fashioned Virtues

Here and there a small smile as a citizen picked up a newspaper that told the story. Little parteries before television sets. Quiet pride not only in the rise of the hometown boy, but also satisfaction that, through him, the style and values of Grand Rapids seemed to have become so welcome, so central, so refreshing to the national life.

Grand Rapids tells much about President Ford, and vice versa. Not long ago, an old acquaintance of the new President mentioned the fact that many people, reacting to Mr. Ford's blandness, assumed that he wasn't too bright.

Not so, said the acquaintance. "Jerry fools you," he said. "That's just the way people come on around here."

And Vice Versa

And U.S. Rep. Richard Vander Veen, who last February shattered a 64-year string of Republican victories by winning the special election to fill Mr. Ford's former seat in Congress, says simply that "being sharp" is not particularly regarded as a virtue in these parts. Honesty and straightforwardness, he said, are more important.

It is a set of values that for many Americans seems to have taken on a new urgency and meaning when viewed against the background of events that led up to Richard Nixon's downfall and Mr. Ford's elevation to the presidency.

Unique Republicanism

What might be called the Grand Rapids view of the world is rooted in the austere Calvinist religion of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The nation's biggest concentration of Dutch-Hollanders—as they call themselves—lives in and around this city of 175,000 persons, the second-largest in Michigan, set in rolling hills in the southwestern part of the state 25 miles inland from Lake Michigan.

Here along the banks of the Grand River, it is the Dutch who set the moral and political tone. It is true that Italians, Russians, Latvians, Germans, Poles, Czechs and blacks form a diverse ethnic mixture.

Working first in the furniture factories for which Grand Rapids was famous, and then in the auto plants, once the furniture companies moved south in search of cheaper labor, the ethnics and the blacks formed, in political terms, a traditional Democratic minority.

Ford Accession Provides New Vigor to GOP

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Grass-roots Republicans in 15 states, relieved that Watergate and Richard Nixon have left the White House, are full of ideas about what President Ford should do for their party.

In a coast-to-coast sampling conducted by The New York Times after Mr. Nixon's resignation statement Thursday, almost every Republican said something akin to the comment of Harold Jones, the Maine party chairman.

Mr. Nixon's departure, he said, "clears the air like a thunderstorm."

They also agreed, by and large, that the major political issue when Watergate begins to fade from public consciousness will be the economy and inflation. The trend of prices, they said, will profoundly affect the outcome of

Both Robert Hughes, the Republican chairman in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), and Kent McGough, the Ohio chairman, said that Mr. Ford should move as quickly as possible and as vigorously as possible to try to arrest inflation.

But some politicians, particularly Democrats, questioned whether Mr. Ford would be able to make any real impact by election day.

"I do not think the economy

will be turned around by November," commented Calvin Guest, the Texas Democratic chairman, "nor will the counter have forgotten the issues of Watergate by that time, nor the failings of Mr. Nixon."

Craig Truax of Pennsylvania, who worked in national campaigns for both Mr. Nixon and William Scranton, said:

"The conditions that brought about Watergate remain and must be addressed. As a national entity, the Republican party is on trial: it is going to have to make a total commitment to alter the system of politics and government that made this possible. Unless the Republican party addresses its own internal and public problems, it will go the way of the Whigs."

A number of Republicans, including Mr. Truax, expressed outrage that the regular party structure had been circumvented in 1972 with the establishment of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, out of which the Watergate scandals grew in part.

"It's the folks who have not had political party experience who have done this to us," remarked Jean Truax, a long-time party professional in Colorado.

"Party's Incapacities"

One of the party's mavericks, Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, said he considered the party "close to being dead." Republican candidates, he declared, "are going to have to rise above the party's incapacities."

But Mrs. Collis Moore, the state's national committeewoman, disagreed with her governor. She commented, "We've been down before, and our death has been celebrated, and we came back."

In at least two states, Republican politicians were so impressed by Mr. Ford's qualities that they expected his mere presence in the White House to boost the party.

"Jerry Ford will prove so popular as President—with his credibility, simplicity and openness—he will present so fine an image, that the people, who so badly want a leader, will reach out to him," said L. Gov. James Buckley of Michigan.

Ozell Pullard, Arkansas national committeeman, said:

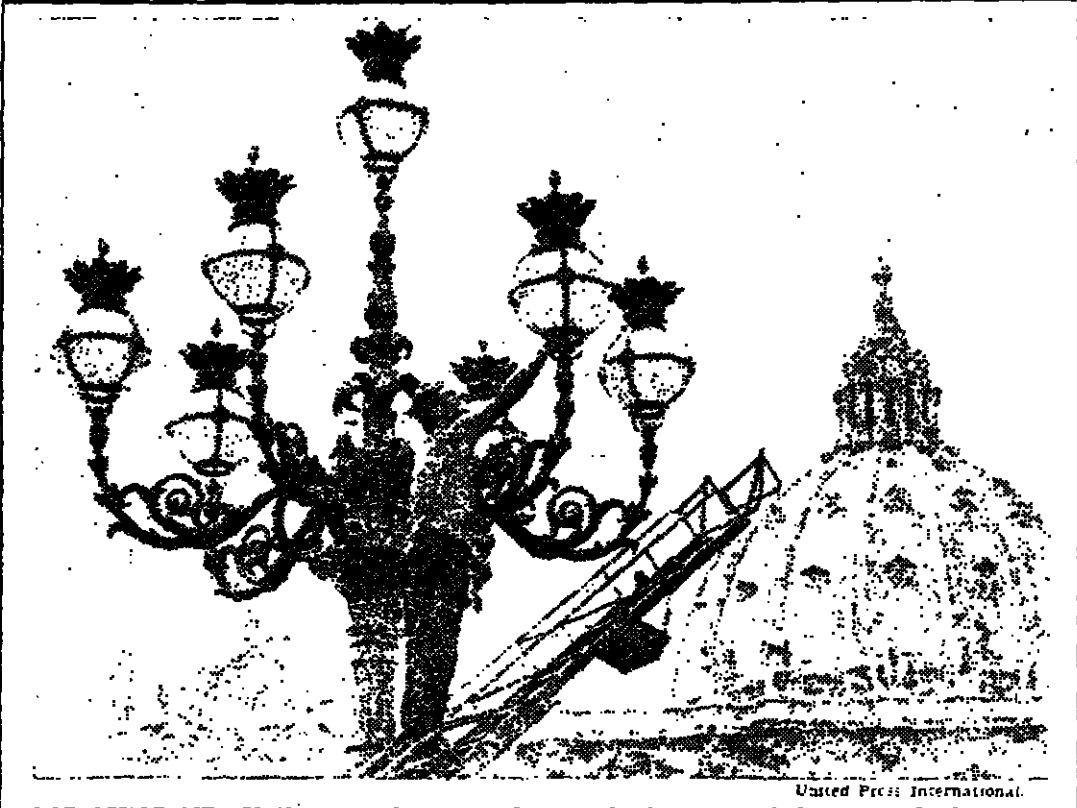
"I expect the American people are going to send a message to their congressmen, Republicans and Democrats. The message will be, 'You give this man a chance. They want the prestige of the office of president restored.'"

Should Mr. Ford campaign actively this fall?

Yes, said State Sen. H. L. Richardson of California, a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

"Ford is very popular with Californians and we expect to have him out here campaigning for the ticket very soon."

No, replied S. L. Koppell of Memphis, the Tennessee Republican chairman: "I would not recommend he spend any time campaigning in Tennessee. We have never looked to outsiders to tell us how to vote."



SPRUNG UP—Vatican workman replaces a bulb in one of the lamps in front of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City. Several of the lamps in St. Peter's Square are being cleaned and painted in preparation for the Catholic Holy Year in 1975.

President's Worth Estimated at \$250,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Gerald Ford's net worth, the financial statement last year valued at \$70,000, a condominium in Vail, Colo., with an estimated value of \$65,000, a two-story house in Mr. Ford's hometown of Grand Rapids, Mich., \$25,000.

The statement also listed Mr. Ford with a one-quarter interest, worth about \$2,000, in a vacation cabin in South Branch Township, Mich.

Furnishings for the residences were valued at \$19,600, and the Ford family's three cars, a jeep and a motorcycle at \$5,725.

Cash Holdings

Mr. Ford and his wife were listed with a total of \$1,282 in bank checking and savings accounts, \$13,570 in securities, \$8,487 in life insurance, cash value, and \$49,414 contributed to a congressional retirement fund included \$9,091 in debenture bonds of Ford Paint and Varnish Co., the business that Mr. Ford's father had run; \$3,340 in Central Telephone of Illinois stock, and \$1,299 worth of stock in Stein Roe Farm Balance Fund.

According to the Sept. 30, 1973, statement, Mr. Ford's total assets were \$261,078 and his total liabilities \$4,700 in loans and bills outstanding, resulting in a net worth of \$256,378.

Mr. Ford's personal finances were carefully examined during his confirmation hearings before the Senate Rules Committee and House Judiciary Committee.

Senators questioned Mr. Ford about why there was no mortgage outstanding on any of his three homes. This was a contrast with Mr. Nixon's May, 1973, financial statement, which listed \$206,241 in mortgages payable and a \$264,440 loan for his San Clemente, Calif., property.

Mr. Ford said the mortgage on his Grand Rapids house, which he bought in 1950 and had been repaid off in recent years, was paid off in 1964, while the mortgage on the Alexandria home, purchased in 1955, was paid off in 1966.

Mr. Ford told the Senate panel his finances also were "clean as a whistle" in the June, 1970, purchase of his condominium in Vail, where Mr. Ford and his family go for skiing at Christmas.

He released records showing how he and his wife had raised a total of \$59,727 to buy the condominium by using some of his salary, money inherited from his parents, selling stock in the family paint company, borrowing on his insurance policy, and borrowing from his children's savings.

"They like to ski, so we thought that would be a good investment for them to participate in," Mr. Ford testified.

The Rules Committee rejected the testimony of a former lobbyist, Robert Winterberger, who alleged he paid \$15,000 in cash to Mr. Ford for exchange for "an ear at court."

Mr. Ford denied he had ever received money from Mr. Winterberger, who said he was a close associate of Mr. Ford while Mr. Ford was Republican leader of the House.

Questioned about his income taxes, Mr. Ford testified at the Senate committee hearings, "I have absolutely nothing to hide."

Italian Crash Kills 4

CATANZARO, Italy, Aug. 11 (AP).—Four persons died and a fifth was seriously injured today when their car collided with a passenger train at a crossing near this Calabria town, police reported.

Planes Crash, Die in Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11 (AP).—Fourteen persons, including 10 members of one family, died in two separate plane crashes in Minnesota.

The Otter Tail County sheriff's office said that Louis Kuhn, 40, and his three children, aged seven months to 12 years, were killed last night in the crash of a twin-engine plane near Otter Tail. Authorities said the Kuhn family left New York about 4 p.m. for Alexandria, Minn.

The other crash occurred Friday night in a soybean field near Oshtemo, in southern Minnesota. Authorities identified the dead as Spencer Bill Chase, three months of his rock group, the plane's pilot and the pilot's secretary.

A Bomb Takes 3d Life

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP).—New Zealand died early today from injuries sustained in a bomb blast at Los Angeles International Airport Tuesday, hospital officials said. The death of the third caused by the bomb, also injured 35 persons.



PRESIDENTIAL INSPECTION—Argentine President Isabel Peron, accompanied by the air force chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Hector Luis Faurio, inspects Mirage jet fighters near Buenos Aires on Friday, celebrated as Aeronautics Day in Argentina.

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Détente Debate: Focusing On Promises and Dangers

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Last month, following the summit meeting between Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that he expected a national debate on the meaning of security in the nuclear age and on the value and risks of closer ties with the Soviet Union.

In advance of that debate, The New York Times invited four public figures with interest in East-West relations to consider some of the issues.

The participants assumed that the impeachment inquiry might result in Mr. Nixon's departure from office.

The participants were Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of the Trilateral Commission, a non-governmental group focusing on common problems of the United States, Japan and Europe, and professor of government at Columbia University; McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation and former adviser on national security to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a frequent critic of the administration.

Clifton Daniel, Washington bureau chief of The Times, moderated, assisted by David Binder and Bernard Gwertzman of the bureau.

Mr. Daniel: It seems to me that when we begin talking about security in the nuclear age, to use Secretary Kissinger's phraseology, we eventually come down to one question, and that question is can we trust the Russians?

Sen. Fulbright: I never like to put it as trusting people. It is a matter of recognizing and adjusting the interests of the two countries. Where their interests are in variance with ours, I don't think you can trust them or other governments. The only possibility of making progress is to discover, if possible, areas of mutual interest on which they can agree.

Lack of Interest

To take a simple example, we have had treaties with them in the Antarctic, for example, which it was in our mutual interest to make, and they respected them.

Now if we take the other example, where we attempt to

make them abide by our ideas of morality, or ideology and so on, there is no mutual interest there and you can't trust them to do something in reformation of their own society that they don't want to do.

Sen. Jackson: I think it boils down to the simple fact that if you are to have an agreement with the Soviets, it must be one that is not based on faith as such. I think agreements to be meaningful must be mutually self-enforcing. If one presupposes that we can enter into an agreement with the Soviets in which we are going to rely on their word or their interpretation, I think this is an illusion. I suppose they might say the same things of us. I believe it is important that the agreements that we do have with the Soviets are mutually beneficial so that they can be implemented and carried out to the satisfaction of both countries.

Mr. Brzezinski: If you ask whether we can trust the Russians, it sort of begs the question. Trust them about what? I think we can trust the Russians to promote their national interests as they best see fit, as I think we try to do also.

What bothers me about the problem of American-Soviet relations is that I see in the Soviet attitude the curious combination of ideological residue and recently awakened great-power nationalism, the combination of which may make the Soviet Union an insufficiently constructed

live partner in dealing with the new global problems that are becoming central.

Global Problems

Indeed, in some respects, I consider the debate about détente a bit anachronistic because it focuses on a power relationship which is important and critical but which, in many ways, deals with the very traditional aspects of international politics. We are very rapidly being thrust into a world in which, for the first time, global problems are becoming central.

What makes me uneasy about the Soviet attitude is that the Soviet Union, in many ways, much less than the United States, does not have a global perspective. It has a rather narrow vision of its interests. There is much less of a willingness to respond to the new global problems that impose themselves on us.

The longer-range threat is not Soviet domination, because I don't think the Soviets are strong enough to impose it on anyone—but world chaos to which the Soviets would be able to make a very major contribution.

Mr. Daniel: Since you mentioned détente—it was bound to come up very early in the discussion—you have said that there is no alternative to détente. What do you mean by "détente"?

Mr. Brzezinski: When I said there was no alternative to dé-

tente, I mean as a matter of deliberate policy there is no alternative but for both sides to try to stabilize the relationship, to try to upset the competitive aspects of their relations with more co-operative aspects. But within that context there are different kinds of détente that we can have.

Too Limited

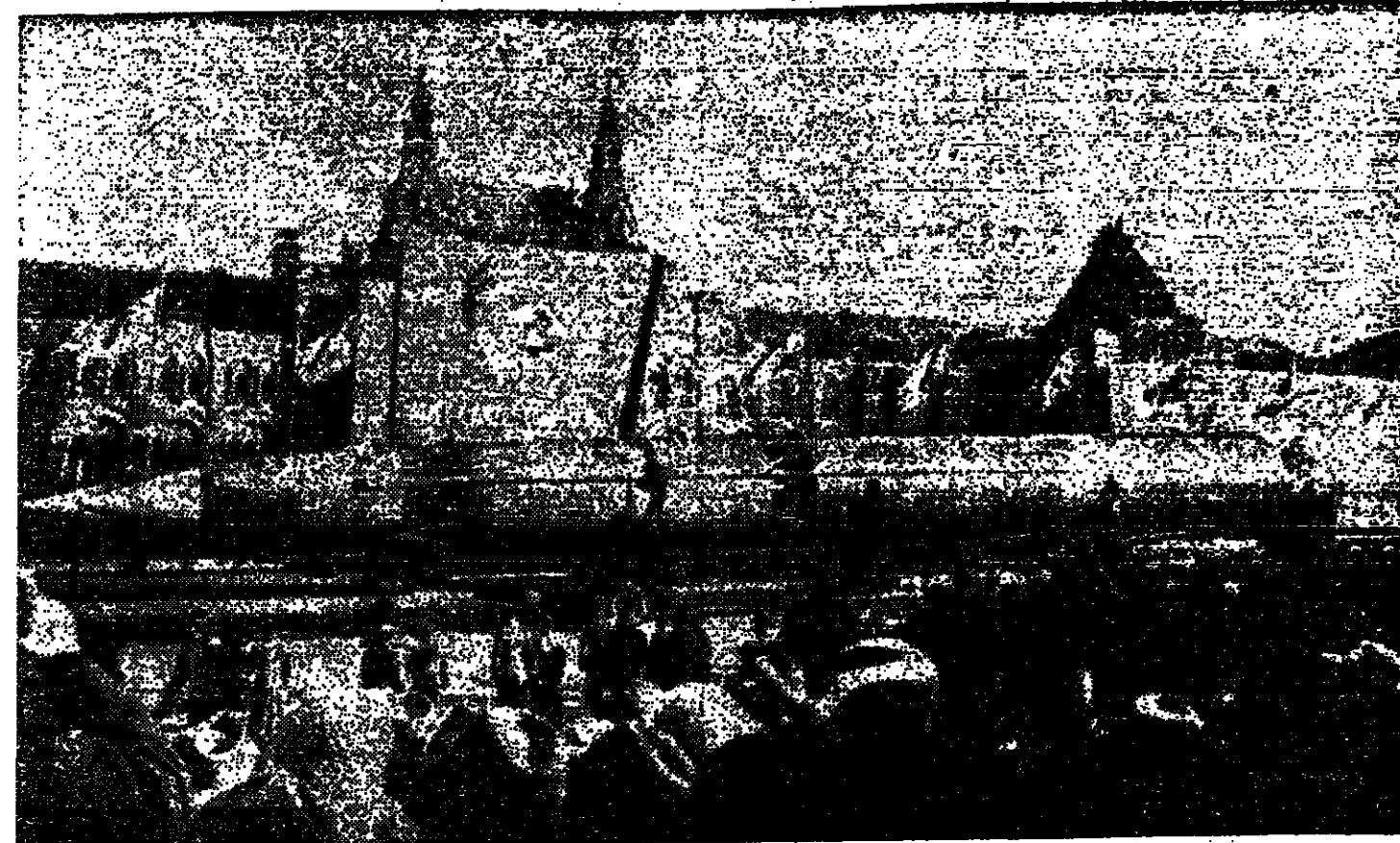
My criticism of the Nixon-Kissinger détente is that it is a highly compartmentalized, highly limited, very conservative concept of détente that happens to suit the Soviet leadership as well. It is not a détente which is compatible with these global problems that are surfacing and which require a much broader social, political, even cultural accommodation, among the advanced countries. In that sense, it is an anachronistic and, in some respects, even a very dangerous détente.

Mr. Bundy: The idea, purpose, in American foreign policy goes back long before the (Nixon) administration. The first efforts in that direction, I think, can be associated with the latter years of the Eisenhower administration. They were an element, a strong element in the policy of both President Kennedy and President Johnson.

There were some results, as Sen. Fulbright has suggested. I am inclined to believe, however, that détente is not a state of peace among friends, and cannot be, that there is this persistent ambiguity between our common interests and our adversary relationship, and that we have to expect that to continue. So when you ask the question, "Can we trust the Russians?" I agree that we can trust them to pursue their own interests.

In my judgment, the overriding common interest is survival in the nuclear age. One of the great things that we have achieved over the last 15 years is some increase in common understanding of that reality. The disappointments we have had along the way are not trivial, the disappointment with Moscow this spring and summer is serious.

I would think, nonetheless, that we have no alternative but to continue to try to have the most effective communication with this complex, secretive, self-serving, ideologically primitive state and, in that sense, I would agree with Mr. Brzezinski that we need more and not less effort at effective



tive communication and, if possible, agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Daniel: Why do you think it was the Nixon administration that was able to achieve this degree of détente, rather than the earlier administrations, two of which you served?

Mr. Bundy: These things build on each other. You can't have a SALT-I except in the context of your earlier efforts over nuclear test bans and nuclear nonproliferation. I don't blame the Nixon administration particularly for talking as if détente began in 1969. Most administrations have a habit of talking as if foreign policy began on the inauguration.

U.S. Objective

I would not believe, to wind up quickly here, that détente is irreversible. I think it has been a national objective, not a single administration's objective, and that it should continue to be so.

Mr. Bundy: What makes it not irreversible?

Mr. Bundy: Czechoslovakia is a kind of example. Vietnam sometimes was an example of an action which could impede or make difficult communications. We could have that kind of breakdown or understanding in the Middle East. We could have it, I regret to say, on the next stage in the arms balance, because there are very serious differences evidently now between the concepts of Moscow and those of Washington as to what makes an acceptable agreed position for strategic weapons in the next five to 10 years.

Mr. Daniel: Could you offer some reasons why détente is unstable or reversible?

Mr. Brzezinski: The first is the potential for leadership change in both systems. We face getting a very significant leadership change in this country and it is conceivable that the new leadership in some respect is going to be more cautious in foreign affairs, more conservative.

We know that the Soviet leadership is aged, quite aged. It is one of the oldest leaderships in the world. We do know in the past at least that leadership changes in the Soviet Union produce periods of instability and rather dramatic shifts in foreign policy as well.

The second reason is more basic and worth considering in the general context of what is meant by national security. I think we are on the eve of a very major crisis of international systems as a whole.

We may have national bankruptcies of a number of America's allies. The whole international situation is becoming unstuck. In that context I think it is only reasonable to expect the Soviet government to reassess its own stake in a détente relationship which is predicated to some extent on stability.

Sen. Jackson: I do not think it is a question of whether we should or should not have a détente. Everyone wants peace. The question is what kind of détente. You can have a good détente; you can have a bad détente. It seems to me that it boils down to the basic question of how should we conduct American foreign policy.

Bargaining

I think first that we should engage in hard bargaining with the Soviets, just as the Soviets do on every transaction. If you only put forward the proposals that you know in advance are acceptable to the Soviets, you end up negotiating on Soviet terms.

Second, each agreement that we enter into should reflect reciprocity, a two-way street.

The grain deal is the classic example of a one-way street. The administration announced it as being part of détente. The official position now is that it was never a part of détente. That change came after the investigation of the grain deal was completed.

I would point out, too, that in

this area of reciprocity there is a lot to be done in improving the accessibility of the American press in Moscow to their citizens as the Russian press moves freely in this town. Somehow we are reluctant to insist on reciprocal terms.

I think the whole world had a chance to see how reciprocity is handled when the Soviets cut off the interviews in the middle of the summit conference, over the three great TV networks.

Another key point here is the need for early progress in the critical area of mutual arms reduction.

To the man in the street, I suspect, and it has been my own experience in talking with audiences, that if he would see some movement toward a mutual reduction in arms leading to disarmament, this more than anything else would give credibility to a better relationship with the Soviet Union.

The same applies in the area of progress in human rights. That is why I introduced my amendment on the right and opportunity to emigrate and that is being debated, too, in this context.

There is also the need to promote genuine trade, not economic subsidies disguised as trade.

Phosphates

Let me just illustrate how far the administration has wandered in the handling of trade, in the handling of exports. We are sending a lot of phosphates to the Soviet Union. The bulk of the phosphates come from Florida. We are sending so much now that we are being required to open up an important environmental area, one of the national forests in Florida, to mine phosphates because we are going to be short of phosphates for our own needs.

I do believe that we should have the kind of trade with the Soviet Union that is a two-way street. Now the facts are that the Soviets have very little to offer us in the way of goods and services unless we are willing to spend billions of dollars in capital investment in the Soviet Union.

I would be willing to make some special concessions in commerce and trade, recognizing that our

is partisan. I do think the personal relations can have a great effect. You asked a moment ago why Mr. Nixon could do this. I think one of the reasons is the fact that he has such a reputation for being anti-Communist.

Subversive

If the Democrats did the same, they would be accused by the Republicans of being subversive.

I think much of it has to do with our ancient feeling about the Russians being atheistic Communists and bad people.

Mr. Bundy: I would just say that I don't think President Johnson felt inhibited on the Soviet side. I do think Sen. Fulbright's remark about Mr. Nixon's special advantage is important in the context of China.

Sen. Jackson: I might make one observation. I think Communist states tend to speak in terms of top personalities of other governments. I have found this generally to be true. I don't think it follows from that, however, that the departure of a top representative of any of these states will in itself cause a change in relations.

I think this points up the need to institutionalize our relationships more effectively between the United States and the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Brzezinski: It seems to me that the central question about détente is whether our policies are reinforcing the worst tendencies in the Soviet system or are they encouraging the best. It seems to me that a meaningful détente, one which offers real prospects for the future, is obviously the one which engages the Soviet Union in more extensive, more collaborative effort in regard to all of the central issues that are now becoming important.

Know-How Transfer

It is this kind of détente which I believe (the Nixon) administration has not been successful in mounting.

The fact of the matter is that

getting is that the economic relationship ought to be calibrated very closely to the development of other relationships and should not outpace it on the basis of one-sided arrangements.

Mr. Daniel: Sen. Fulbright, short while ago Sen. Jackson outlined what might be described as a negotiating posture toward the Soviet Union. Do you agree with that attitude and posture?

Sen. Fulbright: No. Just incidents I want to remark on. When he says that the grain deal was part of détente, I never saw it that way. It was part of the elections of 1972 to create an image of tremendous effectiveness on the part of President Nixon to get rid of a surplus.

Cheap Price

What was wrong with it was selling it at such a cheap price. We had had a policy for 20 years of helping our farmers by getting rid of our surpluses to the extent of giving it away under PL [Public Law] 480. What was wrong with that is the price. If we had gotten \$2.50 a bushel, it would have been a good deal. Giving it to them at \$1.50 was stupidity, but it was our stupidity. We didn't have to give it at \$1.50.

Now, if you come down to Atlanta, I think the attitude is basic to it in the matter of arms. The overriding, single most important one is the control of strategic arms. I can't see where we have been very forthcoming. The secretary of state says we have three times as many nuclear warheads as the Russians today.

We have the forward bases, we have the aircraft carriers, all with nuclear weapons. We have our nuclear weapons on the borders of Russia, all the way from Turkey, West Germany, and all around their periphery except, I guess, on the Arctic Circle.

I think they have taken the position that we meant it when we said "parity" and they have not achieved parity. I don't think they are going to be satisfied in agreeing to a permanent inferiority which they believe they have.

Now, you get into all kinds of minute descriptions of "throw weight" and so on in this argument, but I just sum it up by saying the secretary believes that we have—I think he said we have 36 warheads for each of 218 cities in the Soviet Union. We could, if they were perfect in their delivery system, deliver that many on each city.

Missile 'Gap'

We have, all along, been ahead of them, back to the missile gap of the Kennedy era, when President Kennedy alleged there was a missile gap. There was a missile gap but it was in reverse. We had about 1,000 weapons and they had about 50, whereas he made the country believe that we had 50 and they had 1,000. It just was not so. But the public believes that we are behind.

We have had Adm. [Thomas H.] Moorer and Adm. [Elmo] Zumwalt going about recently—of course, this always happens, this is an annual ritual just before appropriations time—saying we are suddenly inferior, our fleets are inferior, everything is inferior, we are in terrible shape militarily, and, therefore, we need more money.

I think when it comes to the sticky-gitty of doing something, we are never quite willing to do it. We began MRV, we have advanced the Trident, which is twice as large as their biggest submarine. We are going into the B-1, which they have nothing comparable to.

Sen. Jackson: May I just make a brief comment to my colleagues. I think we should all agree that reduction of arms to a new and lower level of equality should be our main objective. What is being said is that there is too much armament on both sides. My answer is very simple. Let us start reducing on both sides.

Lend-Lease Professor 'Digs' Soviet Students

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW (AP).—According to Lennon, women are the niggers of the world. Prof. Richard Bridgman told his class of Soviet university students.

The young persons gasped. The English professor at the University of California at Berkeley was referring to former Beatles singer John Lennon, but the students thought he was talking about Lenin.

It was an uneasy moment for Prof. Bridgman, 46, who laughs about it now.

But the professor said he did not encounter any problems of communication during his six months of teaching at Moscow State University. In fact, he said, he was leaving for Berkeley with reluctance.

"I've never made such close

friendships anywhere as I have here," Prof. Bridgman said. "I really dig Russians. They're a people I care about a lot."

Prof. Bridgman's knowledge of the Russian language leaves something to be desired, but he got to know Soviet university students very well. He instructed them, went to their parties and, with his three children, lived in a two-room student dormitory suite, sharing a communal kitchen with students.

"They were always in and out, borrowing things," he recalled. Prof. Bridgman was able to talk to the Russian students in English, which most of them spoke well.

Moscow State University is generally off limits to nonuniversity personnel. Permission is needed to get into its classrooms and dormitories and, as a result,

few foreigners in Moscow have contact with Russian students.

Prof. Bridgman was one of five U.S. professors teaching at the university this year. A professor also taught in Leningrad and another in Novosibirsk. About 40 U.S. students took courses in the Soviet Union this year, most of them in Moscow.

The university, the most prestigious in the Soviet Union, accepts only top students, many from socially prominent families—children of generals, movie stars, artists and officials. "They're hip and sophisticated," Prof. Bridgman said, "and they've adopted much from the West—clothes, shoes and music. The most valuable thing you can give them is a Western record."

The students in his lecture class on early American literature and his seminar on con-

temporary American writing "were remarkably well trained in my area," the professor said. "I didn't meet a dumbbell among them."

"Their prime interest was in modern writers," he said. "Every-one wanted to talk about (Kurt) Vonnegut, (John) Updike and (John) Barth."

Prof. Bridgman said he had difficulty at first in establishing rapport with his students. "Classes are more formal and the students more reserved and courteous than in America," he said.

'Quite Inhibited'

"My conversation with students was limited to talking between classes in the beginning. They were quite inhibited about saying anything in class," the professor said.

The university faculty has no separate offices, so teachers who want to hold conferences with their students "have to make do with classrooms or other unoccupied areas," he said.

After he broke through the reserve of the young persons, Prof. Bridgman said, he found that professors and students in Moscow established more personal relationships than in the United States.

His students did not worry as much about grades as do U.S. students, he said. He found they were more concerned with the jobs and positions they would get after they finished school. "They all want to stay in Moscow," he said. "Soviet university students get tuition-free education from the government, but in return many are sent out to nonurban areas to work several years in their field."

Interest in U.S.

The Soviet youths he knew were "quite sympathetic and interested in the United States," Prof. Bridgman said.

"But at the same time, they were shocked by what they consider our sexual license and by bisexuality and homosexuality," the professor said. Prof. Bridgman acknowledged that his enthusiasm for the Soviet Union was not completely shared by other U.S. professors and students here.

"I've had nothing but sunny experiences here, but then I've never had to ask the Soviets for anything," he said. "All I did was teach."

Frigid Baltic Coast—East German Riviera

By Craig R. Whitney

WARNEMUNDE, East Germany (NYT).—The water is frigid and the wind is fresh out of the north sending storm clouds scudding over the Baltic, but it is vacation time again, and East Germans—not allowed to travel to sunnier capitalist climes—are making the most of it.

A 19-floor Swedish-designed luxury hotel, the Neptune, rose on the sand dunes here three years ago, when the idea was to attract Western tourists with their prized hard currency. Now the Neptune's bars and first-rate restaurants are crowded with East German workers whose unions have singled them out for rewards for hard work.

"It was a decision by the party leadership and I think it was a good thing," said Hanns Anselm Perten, director of the Volks-theater in nearby Rostock. "Now workers, who built the place and paid for it anyway, can sleep in the beds they paid for."

Not Typical

The Neptune is, perhaps, not typical of the accommodations where half a million persons stay each year on the Baltic coast of East Germany. It has fancy elevators, carpeted corridors, television in many rooms and a balcony in every room, all facing the sea.

Prosperity is real in the state

with the highest standard of living in the Soviet bloc.

This is apparent in Ahrenshoop, a small former artists' colony on a peninsula east of Warnemunde. People are building private bungalows, solid structures with thatched roofs typical of the old fishing villages of north Germany.

Sign of Prosperity

"A writer we know is building one over there," an East Berlin woman said. "He had to wait a couple of years for the construction permit and got the materials and the workmen from Berlin, but it's easy if you've got the connections."

union official in Kuhlungsborn, sitting down to a meal of pepper steak and Rostock beer in one of the many union vacation houses that dot the coast, said his teen-age son was going to Czechoslovakia on vacation.

"Has he had his hair cut yet?" a colleague asked. The Prague government, like some others, equates long locks with undesirable politics.

"No, why should he?" the East German replied. East German boys wear their hair at least as long as their West German counterparts, despite resistance by the authorities.

Another sign of prosperity is that the two-lane highway from Berlin to Rostock is heavily tra-

veled by the little East German Trabant cars, laden with vacation baggage.

At the beaches, there are no kind of dog stands, which are run by the state. A vacationer cannot just pick up the phone and reserve a room in the Neptune for the weekend.

Most accommodations on the coast are controlled by the East German Union Federation, which spent 110 million marks (\$44 million at official exchange rates) last year to subsidize 440,000 vacations.

"There is no sense pretending that everyone who wants to can spend his vacation on the Baltic," a union official in Rostock said. "Demand outruns supply, and in July and August people have difficulty going where they want to go."

Variable Rates

Workers apply for vacation spots at their places of work and pay rates that depend on where they are going and how much they earn. Two weeks in an old, unrenovated union home on the Baltic can cost as little as 43 marks a person or less than \$20; in the Neptune two weeks costs 312 marks (\$125).

It would be a hotel man's dream in the West. The room occupancy rate on the whole coast, according to officials, approaches 100 per cent in the summer.

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Domestic Bonds

| Bonds | Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last | Net chg |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 | 0 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 | 0 |
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|----------------|--------|--------|
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
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| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |

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| Bonds | Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last | Net chg |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 | 0 |
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| Bonds | Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last | Net chg |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 | 0 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 | 0 |
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| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 | 0 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 | 0 |

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week ended Aug. 10, 1974

| Stocks | High | Low | Close |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |

Bank Stock Quotation

(Closing prices of the week's trading)

| Bank | High | Low | Close |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |

Insurance Stocks

| Insurance | High | Low | Close |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
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| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amort 10-15-80 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |

Wally Findlay

Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - venice 1974

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ADAMOFF - ADICKES - ANDREU - AUGER - DUREUX - FABIEN - JESSOU - LARUSE - MUNKOVIC - OLIVARY - POISSON - ROCHON - TREMBLAY - VU CAO DAN

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

highly at 10 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Grand Jeu

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

185

132

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

RESEVATION AND BOOKINGS

CALAVADOS

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS

Joe Turner, Conductor, Los Latinos

40 Av. de la Grande Armée, 75008 Paris

OFFER DAILY AT 10 p.m. - 11 p.m.

Tokyo is 8 hours away

(09.10) This is the actual time in Tokyo
 (01.10) This is the time your body
 brought along from Europe.



We don't mean that you can fly to Tokyo from Europe in 8 hours. Even our Trans-Siberian Express Copenhagen - Moscow - Tokyo takes 13 hours - other flights over Siberia take 14 - 17 hours. But Tokyo time is 8 hours ahead of European time. If you arrive in Tokyo at 9 in the morning, you 'body clock' shows 1 a.m.

There is only one way to get in step with the time: rest. And rest is what you get when you fly with us. Because we leave Europe at noon, Saturday, and arrive in Tokyo at 9.10 on Sunday morning. That leaves you 24 hours of leisure before Monday morning - just what you need in order to get back into high gear.

There are direct connecting flights to Copenhagen and the Trans-Siberian Express on Saturday morning from

Amsterdam Berlin Dusseldorf Hamburg Prague
 Basel Brussels Frankfurt London Zagreb
 Belgrade Budapest Geneva Paris Zurich

and additional connections via Frankfurt or Hamburg.

So wherever you come from in Europe, you can treat yourself to a 24-hour rest after your arrival in Tokyo and be fit for fight on Monday morning.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

Best thing after "escargots"



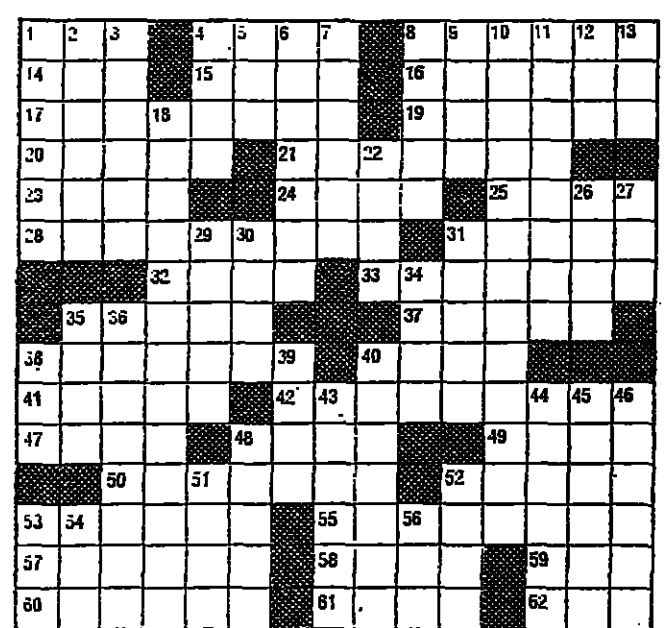
or frog legs with garlic, or roquefort, or any of those French meals you enjoy here. Listerine, the well known mouthwash you use at home. Available in French pharmacies. Listerine.

هكذا في الأصل

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 House member
 - 4 Arlene
 - 8 German liquid
 - 14 Words of assent
 - 15 Soviet range
 - 16 English composer
 - 17 Altruistic
 - 18 Golf-bag items
 - 20 Chou
 - 21 Cowboy hat
 - 23 Ways: Abbr.
 - 24 Withdrawn
 - 25 "Yea..."
 - 26 Feeling
 - 31 Florida's "Big Water"
 - 33 "Love for Three"
 - 35 Chair craftsman
 - 37 Mr. Hiss
 - 38 Trespasser's hazard
 - 40 Wagons
 - 41 Zero
 - 42 Put back again
 - 47 French pronoun
 - 48 Chess play
 - 49 Territory
- DOWN**
- 1 Stair parts
 - 2 Toothless: Fr.
 - 3 Something for the bees
 - 4 Salvador
 - 5 Bar order
 - 6 To-dos
 - 7 Champ before Ali
 - 8 Product of haste
 - 9 Snakes
 - 10 Amnesia and Wayne, so to speak
 - 11 Prehistoric period
 - 13 Long time
 - 13 Hosp. workers
 - 18 What 10 Down are
 - 22 Within: Prefix
 - 26 Canada, Brazil, etc.: Abbr.
 - 27 Prefix for lay or play
 - 29 Like neon
 - 30 Japanese village
 - 31 Brewing needs
 - 34 Jeanne Eagels vehicle
 - 35 Net cap
 - 36 Old English country dance
 - 38 Miss Murray
 - 39 Emancipation, for one: Abbr.
 - 40 Command to a dog
 - 43 Turns outward
 - 44 Small interstate
 - 45 Sawbuck
 - 46 Dines, home style
 - 48 Louvre, for one
 - 51 Stet's opposite
 - 52 Horn sound
 - 53 Clean the floor
 - 54 Kind of way or step
 - 56 Lillie



WEATHER

| | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----------|
| ALBUQUERQUE | 51 | 52 | Fair |
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 22 | 62 | Unavail. |
| ANTWERP | 23 | 63 | Fair |
| BEIRUT | 24 | 64 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 25 | 65 | Shower |
| BELLY | 26 | 66 | Cloudy |
| BIRMINGHAM | 27 | 67 | Overcast |
| BOMBAY | 28 | 68 | Shower |
| BRAZILIA | 29 | 69 | Unavail. |
| BUDAPEST | 30 | 70 | Cloudy |
| CHICAGO | 31 | 71 | Cloudy |
| COLUMBO | 32 | 72 | Shower |
| DUBLIN | 33 | 73 | Cloudy |
| DURHAM | 34 | 74 | Shower |
| FLORENCE | 35 | 75 | Cloudy |
| HANKOW | 36 | 76 | Shower |
| HONGKONG | 37 | 77 | Cloudy |
| KARACHI | 38 | 78 | Cloudy |
| LONDON | 39 | 79 | Cloudy |
| LUXEMBOURG | 40 | 80 | Cloudy |
| MADRID | 41 | 81 | Cloudy |
| MILAN | 42 | 82 | Cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 43 | 83 | Cloudy |
| MOSCOW | 44 | 84 | Cloudy |
| MUNICH | 45 | 85 | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 46 | 86 | Cloudy |
| NICE | 47 | 87 | Fair |
| OSLO | 48 | 88 | Cloudy |
| PARIS | 49 | 89 | Cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 50 | 90 | Cloudy |
| ROME | 51 | 91 | Cloudy |
| SOFIA | 52 | 92 | Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 53 | 93 | Fair |
| TEHRAN | 54 | 94 | Fair |
| TEL AVIV | 55 | 95 | Fair |
| TOKYO | 56 | 96 | Fair |
| VIENNA | 57 | 97 | Overcast |
| WASHINGTON | 58 | 98 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 59 | 99 | Cloudy |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1200 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

| NEW YORK (AP) | | Closing prices on Aug. 9, 1974 | | Bid Asked | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| The following quotations are supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and are not necessarily the best prices at which these securities could be bought or sold. | | | | | |
| Fund Name | | | | | |
| Fidelity Divd Growth | | | | | |
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Observer

Nixon's Language

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—"Bring us together" and "law and order" were the first catch phrases of the Nixon men, and in the end they did bring us together in the cause of law and order, but not in the way the phrase-makers of 1968 had in mind.

The Nixon people would have said that what went wrong was the "scenario." At the end it simply "wouldn't play in Peoria."

They talked like that. They were marinated in the faith of the public-relations quackery which holds that high gloss on a sow's ear will make it a big seller in the silk-purse market.

Their talk was public-relations talk. Weighing a problem, they discussed the "PR" of the situation. They established, probably forever, the barbarous usage of "media" as a singular noun meaning "the news business."

In the early days they talked about "the input process." When the President listened to suggestions about things that ought to be done, they said "the input process" was going on. In the tradition of public-relations talk, this kind of pseudo-learned jargon sounded impressive and in the words of the headline justifying the flaming food in the Pump Room, didn't hurt the meat none.

Every administration evolves its own prose signature. With Kennedy we all talked about "charisma," "vigor," and "style" until we persuaded ourselves that this kind of talk was saying something trenchant. Johnson suffered to the end from the suspicion that he lacked both "charisma" and "style," and often seemed deluded by the notion that but for their lack he could have raised a higher "Camelot."

Politicians will not revive "Camelot" for a while now. Every disaster has its bright side.

In the manner of the public-relations minded, the Nixon men understated their case when it was weakest. Thus Watergate was dismissed at the beginning as a third-rate burglary, unworthy of presidential notice, and the Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings were denounced as a "kangaroo court."

Both phrases were disastrously memorable. Pride in phrase-

manship, an essential quality in good public-relations men, afflicted the administration with phrases the public could not forget.

In Ronald Ziegler's agony, when the "third-rate burglary" turned first-rate, he fell into the most dismal trap of all and took the public-relations man's refuge in gobbledygook. Thus was born "inoperative." The "scenario" of the "third-rate burglary," Ziegler announced after the upgrading, had simply become "inoperative." He meant the official White House story had been a lie.

At this point, with cases going to court, the administration desperately needed judges who might see that it was not "appropriate"—another Ziegler coinage—to press the White House too firmly with the law.

Unfortunately, it was too late for that. There was that wonderfully memorable phrase of the President's, uttered in happier days when "law and order" meant an entirely different kind of courthouse "scenario"—the phrase in which the President had denounced "soft-headed judges" for leniency toward the criminal classes.

The White House was cornered by its own prose again, and in the last days Nixon men could only grumble privately about the judiciary's excessively unsoft head. Cassidy block, always present in public-relations talk, swelled the language beyond all comprehension as the PR became more and more difficult. Bloated in language results from a breakdown between thought and expression. The more determined a person is to conceal his thinking, the wordier he becomes. Eventually there is a Niagara of words that communicates nothing.

Saying "at that point in time," when you mean "then" requires a lot of time and wears down the audience. Talking about "seeing the constitutional process through to the end," when you really mean you don't know what you are going to do next, becomes an exercise in obliterating communication.

The private shop talk, which was fast to become public, was the favored shorthand, shorthand commonly used by bright young men in business conferences devoted to planning ways to shear the customers. "Stonewalling" and "the hangout route" will become prominent entries in the lexicon of Nixonisms to be left to the country, and "modified limited hangout" will probably need a long footnote of explanation, as will "the big enchilada." John Shurkitch's term for John Mitchell.

The process is ended now, and the American language as revised by Richard Nixon is complete. It is tempting to say, "Now it belongs to the ages," and unless we are lucky, some last departing phrase-maker probably will.

Brazil, Sweden, Japan and Italy are all interested in the air-cushion train, but the French government recently vetoed a line which would have linked Paris with a satellite town.

World Watching France's Aerotrains

By Alan Tiller

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—France's aerotrains now depend on the success of a line planned by the city of Marseilles for sales appeal to the world.

Brazil, Sweden, Japan and Italy are all interested in the air-cushion train which glides just above a 16-foot-high concrete rail at speeds up to a record 270 miles an hour. But the French government recently vetoed a line that would have linked Paris with a satellite town.

"These people are watching what goes on in France before making their final decisions," André Garneau, president of the Société de l'Aerotrains, said, referring to foreign buyers.

The line in the Midi would link central Marseilles with Marguane Airport, 17 miles to the west, with the steel and refinery complex at Fos-sur-Mer, 15 miles farther along the coast and possibly with the city of Aix-en-Provence, 20 miles north of Marseilles.

Marseilles Mayor Gaston Defferre tried the aerotrains at its test track at Orléans and said, "I found it marvelous and I think it can carry the heavy traffic in our region." He said his city would borrow money abroad if the French government held back on credits.

Cost and environmental factors influenced the new French government when it scrapped the proposed aerotrains line between the skyscraper business center at La Défense at Paris's western edge and Cergy-Pontoise, a new town 15 miles away, whose 30,000 population is expected to multiply tenfold within 30 years.

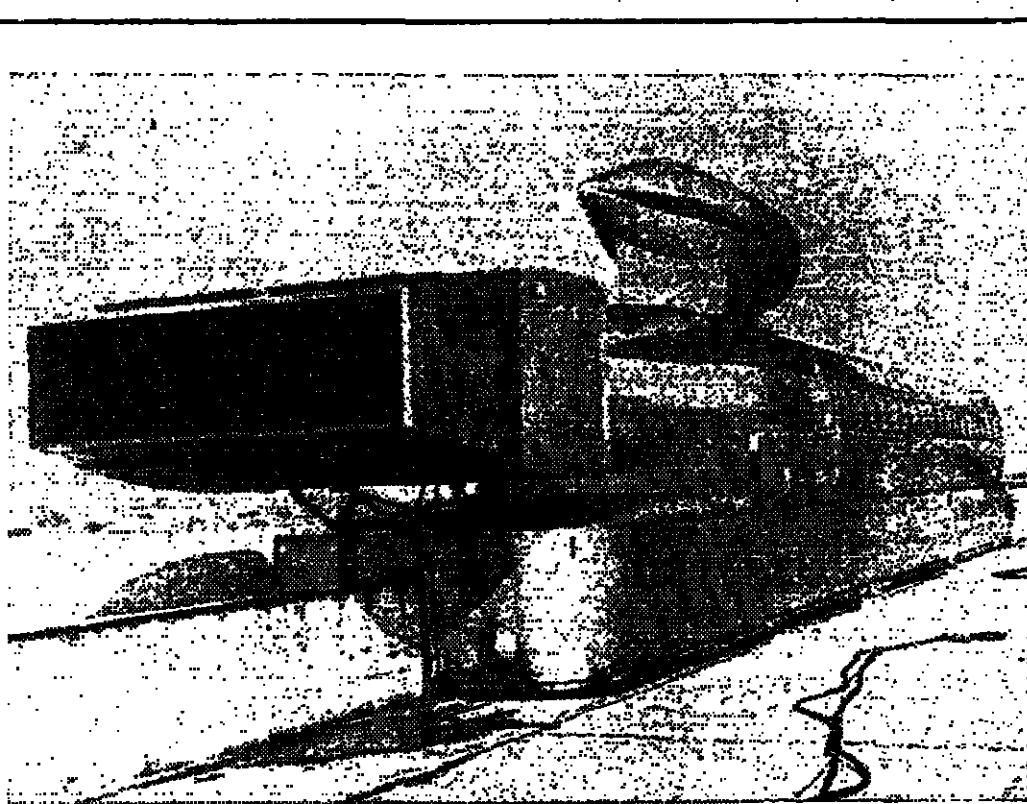
The government's decision was a surprise because the previous government of the late President Georges Pompidou had promoted the aerotrains as an advanced form of urban transport and a future major export earner.

It was that government which chose the Défense-Cergy line as a showcase and which used the argument of high-speed transport (the aerotrains was designed to link up at Défense with the Paris Express Métro) to persuade French and foreign firms to move to Cergy.

The aerotrains was a major factor in the decision of the American 3M company to move its headquarters to Cergy by 1976. "We will employ 3,000 people at the beginning, rising to 4,000 by 1980," a company spokesman said. "The problem now is how to get them there every day."

The government decision was made after the state's financial watchdog, La Cour des Comptes, criticized the jump from \$60 million to more than \$100 million in the estimated cost of the line. Strong protests came from communities between Paris and Cergy because the line would have crossed part of a forest and a sports field. The train's builders were in trouble, too, over delays with the linear electric motor.

"It was a political decision to mark the government's new direction," said Jean Bertin, inventor of the train and chairman of the board of the Bertin engineering company. "Foreigners are going to think the decision was made for technical reasons and that's why we need another line—to reassure them."



French aerotrains at experimental track at Orléans.

Luckily, the planning of the Marseilles line is well advanced. The aerotrains has been under development for 15 years but Bertin company officials denied that the project had been rudely rejected.

"The state has spent 100 million francs, less than 1 per cent of the cost of the Concorde," Mr. Garneau said. "Government credits are still coming in and we think we have a fair chance that the French government will reconsider its current attitude about the train, if not the Cergy line."

Jean Bertin and his engineers realize, however, that the government's decision to chop the Défense-Cergy line has put back the first commercial aerotrains operation by up to two years.

Other areas interested in the aerotrains are Lyons and Grenoble. The line would connect Lyons, its new airport and some new towns on the way to Grenoble. There is Common Market and French regional interest in a line linking Brussels, Strasbourg and Geneva, cities which are conference centers. The Bertin company has also done a preliminary study for this route and some councils in eastern France have put aside funds for studies.

"Everyone wants this line. It will pull Europe closer together," Mr. Bertin said.

Abroad, French banks are working with Mr. Bertin to promote the aerotrains in Brazil, notably in Brasília, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and between the latter two cities.

Mr. Bertin, associated with the Salen shipping group in Sweden, has carried out preliminary studies in Malmö, Sweden, and studies for a link between Copenhagen and a future airport. The Japanese are considering the aerotrains for a connection between Tokyo and its new Narita airport, while in Italy Bertin and Fiat are producing studies on lines between Turin, Milan and Genoa.

Many members of Bertin's staff are bitter about the government's decision because it was made only a few months after they thought they had a green light for the project. Last week they were wondering whether the company would keep its new offices at La Défense.

Mr. Bertin remains optimistic. "My train is silent and an aerotrains line costs half the price to build of a railway line." He argues that the aerotrains' numerous departures—every few minutes—would enable it to carry up to 8,000 passengers an hour, whisking to and fro at a cruising speed of 113 mph (the Cergy estimate) and higher speeds on longer runs.

French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, who also oversees regional planning, calls the aerotrains "a high-tech prestige object unsuitable for suburban transport." Mr. Defferre disagrees, calling it "unique in the world."

The American Rohr Corp., which is already building the French tubotrains, is developing its version of the Bertin train. The Franco-American aerotrains will shortly start a series of speed trials in Pueblo, Colo. A Rohr spokesman said Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, New Orleans and Los Angeles were interested in the vehicle. "The U.S. Department of Transportation continues to be enthusiastic about the system," he said.

PEOPLE: Clearing the Decks Of Rex Morgan et al

In response to a flood of two letters, we address ourselves today to the Great Rex Morgan Outrage. When we left the comic strip in the H.T. of Aug. 3, Dr. Rex Morgan was needing his colleagues with a clipping of a newspaper column. "On the Town," which reported: "Insiders are saying that our Governor will be taking on a first lady, an attractive brunet, office nurse to two well-known doctors..." In what seem to have been his last words in this newspaper, Dr. Adam asked: "Besides us, are there any other well-known doctors in town?"

As they used to say in the radio soap operas before leaving people dangling for the next day's episode, a small smile played around the lips of Dr. Morgan as he read the gossip column. What the smile portended became a mystery forever, since the strip was dropped from the paper the next day. A week has gone by and tempers are rising; at a cocktail party we attended this weekend, the Great Rex Morgan Outrage was the second-ranked topic only to the Great Richard Nixon Disappearance, and generated considerably more concern. Mr. Morgan's glory has at least come to a defined ending with the flight to San Clemente, but in Rex Morgan all remains unsettled. S. Justice, ever public spirited, now seeks to still the controversy with this account of Rex Morgan doings, culled from private sources:

The first thing Dr. Morgan did after reading the column was to utter a heroic oath, "Me on June Gale," and dash off to propose marriage to his longtime friend and Miss Morgan's best friend, laughingly refused him, saying she had no interest in men on the rebound and besides had long been secretly wed to golfer Kenny Baron. Miss Gale's ex-swain, Piqued, Dr. Morgan bludgeoned her to death. He then got into his roadster and drove off a cliff. Dr. Adam signed the death certificate for both Miss Melissa and Rex Morgan, then swallowed a cyanide pill he had hidden in his stethoscope. Unaware of his carnage, June Gale (in a new hairdo for the occasion) and the Governor were married in a rock-folk ceremony and, after he resigned office, went off to join a cult of mushroom worshippers in Baja California. He is very happy there but she has wandered off into the desert in a hallucinogenic quest for life. The Governor's daughter, Jane, forced into a marriage by events, is majoring in embryology at State U. and getting straight As.

A new Rex Morgan strip will commence in today's paper under the title of Andy Capp. Are there any other questions?

Trivia: The model—or at least the namesake—for the original Rex Morgan was a former U.S. soldier who, after World War II, became an official executioner at the Nuremberg trials and later a football player at the University of Pennsylvania. Don't



The Yeti's footprints

ask how we know this, but do, and you could look it up. . . .

Another favorite of S. Justice, the Abominable Snowman, turns. Succeeding even Lay Crampton, the Shadow, who the power to cloud men's eyes, the A. Snowman has demonstrated in Nepal that he has the power to cloud their camera film. Nepalese news agency reports last month that the police Namche Bazar had photographed the Yeti's footprints after it tacked five yaks that a shambles was tending in the hills of Mount Everest. Now police admit that none of pictures could be printed blame it on the poor quality of their camera and the inadequate facilities they had to develop film. Snug in his lair with hope, the Abominable Snowman, the Yeti grin.

New World Acomin: Spain officials report that a decree be published today will allow women bullfighters to perform that country's ancient and dangerous sport. The decree, which has been strictly to fighting from her back. The change ends a three year court fight by Angela H. nandez, a protégée of El Cordel. Under the name of Angelina, she has fought bulls on foot in La America, where she was shot three times. "Bullfighting neither toll nor butchery," says. "It's an art, it's grace a guts—superbly suited for modern woman."

From Boys Town, Neb., comes news to raise consciousness: higher. An official of the for wayward boys admits that next year girls may be admitted. Already, he says, women: being hired as counselors.

Assailant of Pontiff Deported by Manila

MANILA, Aug. 11 (Reuters). Benjamin Mendoza, 29, convicted of trying to assassinate Pope Paul VI four years ago, was deported Friday as an undocumented alien.

He was escorted by an immigration agent aboard a passenger ship for Tokyo. Information sources said Mendoza would take a second flight to his native Bolivia, where his escort was turn him over to immigration authorities.

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